

Saudi foreign minister to visit Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal will visit Moscow shortly for the first high-level contact between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union for more than five years. Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov told reporters Prince Saud would arrive in the next few days for talks — requested by Saudi Arabia — with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Prince Saud was last in Moscow in December 1982 as a member of a seven-man Arab League delegation, when he had only brief talks with Gromyko, then foreign minister. That meeting was the highest level one-to-one contact ever to take place in Moscow between the two countries, which still have no diplomatic relations, although there have been subsequent meetings between Saudi and Soviet oil ministers. Moscow has recently been seeking to improve relations with the Gulf Arab states.

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Moscow: Israel ties only with peace

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday that his country would restore full diplomatic relations with Israel only after the complete settlement of the Middle East conflict. Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir F. Petrovsky told a regular news briefing that relations with Israel could improve as progress is made on a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, but that full relations could only resume with a complete settlement. "The beginning of the Middle East settlement that would eliminate the reasons behind the break in relations between Israel and the Soviet Union would open up possibilities for the normalisation of these relations," Petrovsky said. "But their complete normalisation would be possible only after the comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East." The absence of diplomatic relations with Israel is a phenomenon we can describe as abnormal. It doesn't facilitate the normal development of international relations. That's why we presume that the relations with Israel should be normalised. A Soviet consular delegation has been in Israel for months.

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Italy grants \$8.3m to UNRWA

AMMAN (Petra) — The Italian government has decided to contribute \$8.3 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to help it improve and make the necessary maintenance of the agency's installations. UNRWA officials said Tuesday. The officials said that the government of Italy had also decided to donate an extra \$1 million to be used by UNRWA for immediate relief operations.

Perez de Cuellar seeks UNIFIL renewal

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar called Tuesday for another six-month renewal of the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), as requested by the Lebanese government. The mandate of the force, established in 1978, expires at the end of this month and the Security Council will meet before then to approve a further extension.

Balladur in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — French Finance Minister Edouard Balladur arrived in Kuwait from Dubai Tuesday on the third leg of a Middle East tour focusing on economic ties and regional tensions. French embassy sources said Balladur was likely to discuss the expansion of Kuwaiti investment in France with Kuwait's Finance Minister Jassim Mohammad Al Khorafi. Balladur arrives in Jordan today.

Resistance men battle Israelis

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli tank fire killed three pro-Iranian fighters on a mission against Israeli troops in South Lebanon, a statement by the Islamic Resistance said Tuesday. The group said "one of its units, which was on its way to launch an attack against Israeli troops, was ambushed Monday night near the village of Jarmaq." It said its fighters in nearby hills inflicted heavy casualties on Israeli troops with mortar fire. Security sources said a 65-year-old Lebanese man was killed and another wounded when Israeli troops opened what appeared to be retaliatory fire on the southern villages of Jarjoub, Kfar Roumane and the edges of Nabatiyeh.

Dutch leaders may call off visit

THE HAGUE (R) — Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek may cancel a planned trip to Israel in May unless violence in the occupied territories diminishes, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday. Lubbers has said that he hopes to go ahead with the trip, but warned last Friday he might give up his plans if the situation did not improve. "If the situation in the (occupied) territories prevails, it might be necessary to reassess whether the planned visits could take place," a Foreign Ministry official told reporters. He said Van den Broek raised the issue with Israel's ambassador in the Hague, when he summoned the diplomat earlier this month to express Dutch concern that Israeli measures in the territories contravened international law.

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His Majesty King Hussein is received by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein at the Baghdad presidential palace Tuesday (Petra photo)

King and Iraqi president discuss Palestinian uprising, peace efforts

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein paid a working visit to Baghdad Tuesday for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and the ongoing Palestinian protests there, on efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and prospects for holding an international conference on the Middle East.

The King, who returned home Tuesday evening, was accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Ouseim, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Hisham Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Information Minister Hani Khasawneh. The delegation members as well as Jordan's Ambassador to Iraq Hilmi Al Lawzi attended the talks the King held with the Iraqi president.

On the Iraqi side, the talks were attended by vice-president of the Revolutionary Command Council Izzat Ibrahim, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, Information Minister Latif Nayef Jassem, and Ahmad Hussein, director of the president's office.

The King and the delegation were received upon arrival and were seen off upon departure by the Iraqi president and senior officials.

Upon return home, the King sent a cable to President Hussein expressing pride in the Iraqi leadership and wishing the Iraqi leader and people every success and victory in their war in defence of Iraq and the entire Arab Nation.

Baccouche begins visit to Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche arrived in Baghdad Tuesday on the last leg of a regional tour during which he has stressed his country's solidarity with Arab states.

A Jordanian embassy spokesman quoted by Reuters said Baccouche travelled from Amman on the same aircraft as His Majesty King Hussein, who paid a brief visit to Iraq for talks with President Saddam Hussein on the Iran-Iraq war and Arab unity.

Baccouche, who was received by King Hussein before leaving Amman, has also visited Syria, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. During the tour he has explained the change of leadership in Tunisia last November, when President Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali ousted Habib Bourguiba on the grounds of senility.

Iraqi officials said the Tunisian premier was expected to hold talks with President Hussein and other Iraqi officials.

They said Baccouche was carrying a message from Ibn Ali. In a departure statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Baccouche described Jordanian-Tunisian relations as strong and developing constantly.

Baccouche said the Tunisian government and people deeply respect King Hussein and appreciate his national stands and endeavours for rallying Arab ranks.

The Tunisian people look forward to a visit by the King to their country upon an invitation of President Ibn Ali, Baccouche said. He said that his meetings with the King and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai focused on current efforts by Arab leaders to maintain the spirit which prevailed the Nov. 8-11 extraordinary Arab summit held in Amman.

King Hussein gave his blessings to efforts being made by the leaders of the Maghreb (North African Arab states) to achieve solidarity and good neighbourliness among Arab states, the Tunisian prime minister said.

He said that his country supports all pan-Arab endeavours to confront and deal with common threats.

Baccouche, who arrived in Amman Monday, delivered a message to the King from Ibn Ali dealing with bilateral relations and Arab solidarity.

Iraq reaffirms acceptance of 598, assails Iranian stand

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz has reaffirmed his country's support for a Gulf war ceasefire resolution adopted by the Security Council last July, while accusing Iran of prevarication.

"We have treated Resolution 598 (1987) as binding, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, and as being not subject to bargaining, fragmentation or selective application," Aziz said in a letter to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar made public Tuesday.

"We have interpreted it as an indivisible whole. We have not interpreted any of its clauses in a manner which would contravene its letter or spirit, nor have we introduced into it any elements which are extraneous to its text and to the rules followed in connection with the resolutions of the international organisation."

The Iraqi minister said Iran, which had already rejected all council resolutions and heaped abuse on the council, had indulged in prevarication since Resolution 598 (1987) was adopted.

Kidnappers link captives' release with Israeli actions

BEIRUT (AP) — Kidnappers holding three American professors and an Indian educator said Tuesday Israel's roundup of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has delayed the captives' release.

They also warned that the United States "is not out of reach for punishment because of all this. Every action against America is worthy and useful."

A statement from the kidnappers, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, did not spell out what they were threatening.

But the handwritten Arabic-language statement, delivered to a Western news agency in west Beirut, stressed that the arrest of hundreds of Palestinians in the occupied territories means any hostage release "will remain suspended without a foreseeable solution."

The statement was accompanied by a Polaroid photograph of one of the American hostages, Alam Steen, a communications professor at Beirut University College (BUC).

Steen appeared thin. He wore a white T-shirt and light blue pajamas. He was clean shaven

Alluding to Iran's insistence on linking a ceasefire to the establishment of an inquiry body — also provided for elsewhere in the resolution — to determine responsibility for the seven-year-old war, he added:

"At times, its various officials declare that they reject the resolution and denigrate the Security Council, while at other times they play a game in which they fragment the resolution and select those parts of it which appeal to them."

"They change the order of its operative paragraphs, thus violating the text of the resolution, and they make their own interpretations of its clauses without any relation to the text or to the rules of international procedure, nor to the customs of the United Nations," Aziz said.

Shultz: Embargo effort stalled

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz conceded Monday that U.S. efforts to obtain a U.N. arms embargo against Iran were "stalling."

(Continued on page 3)

Israeli troops shoot and wound Arab protester, continue beatings

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers Tuesday shot and wounded an Arab demonstrator in the West Bank town of Jenin while other troops continued a systematic campaign of beating up Palestinians and forced open stores in an effort to break commercial strikes.

Israeli policemen shot a command said. Palestinian when dozens of protesters attacked their patrol in the Jenin refugee camp, the army

Ehud Barak, deputy chief of (Continued on page 3)

'27 unborn babies killed'

TUNIS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat accused Israeli troops Tuesday of causing 27 pregnant Palestinian women to lose their babies through severe beatings or exposure to tear-gas.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader told a news conference that Israeli soldiers, who began a policy of "night, force and beatings" a week ago, were still using live ammunition to quell Palestinian protests in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Alluding to the miscarriages, he said: "This big number is not by chance. It is a decision by the criminal (the Israeli defence minister), Yitzhak Rabin."

Arafat named 25 women he said had miscarriages because of recent beatings and said two further instances had occurred during the news conference.

"The new systematic crime of the Israelis is to kill our children while still inside their mothers' wombs," he said.

Arafat said that his reports from Israel put the death toll in seven weeks of protests at 90, six in the last three days.



A Palestinian protester with a slingshot in Arab Jerusalem

Israeli army poised to expel 4 more Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army prepared to expel four more Palestinians from the occupied Gaza Strip Wednesday after they withdrew appeals to Israel's supreme court, their lawyer said.

"Today I submitted a request to cancel their appeals and after a while I got a report that the appeals were cancelled. It means they can be deported at any moment," Israeli attorney Felicia Langer told Reuters.

The four — Furay Ahmad Khalil Khayri, Muhammad Abu Samara, Hassan Ghanim Mohammad Abu Shakra and Khalil Kuka — dropped the appeals in protest at being refused access to secret "evidence" against them, she said.

Sources quoted by Reuters said the four men, accused of inciting protests against Israel in the Gaza Strip, would probably be expelled to southern Lebanon very soon.

A fifth Palestinian, Adil Bashir Nafa Hamad from the Qalandia refugee camp in the occupied West Bank, who withdrew his appeal to the supreme court last week, was also due to be expelled imminently.

Earlier this month, Israel deported four Palestinians from the occupied West Bank to southern Lebanon despite a U.N. Security Council resolution calling on the Jewish state to rescind the deportation orders.

The four withdrew their appeals to military review boards in protest against legal procedures which prohibited them from seeing the evidence against them.

Officials said Israel's foreign ministry, headed by Labour Party leader Shimon Peres, opposed deportations and would recommend against the action if the issue came up again in the cabinet.

The officials who spoke to AP on condition of anonymity indicated scheduled deportations were expected to go forward as planned because the army did not need to refer back to the cabinet.

Langer said the four decided to withdraw their appeals because they were certain the court would rule against them.

"They say that in this present situation while there are people struggling and suffering under this terrible oppression, they don't think the Israeli high court of justice has the authority, jurisdiction or competence to decide if they have the right to live in their homeland."

Jordan urges positive Security Council response to occupied territories report

Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Jordan expressed hope Tuesday the U.N. Security Council would respond positively to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's recommendations over the Palestinian problem and step up efforts to achieve Middle East peace through an international conference.

"Jordan hopes the recommendations of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will persuade the Security Council to use its powers and accelerate efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict through an international peace conference," a Foreign Ministry spokesman was quoted as saying by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The spokesman praised Perez de Cuellar's report last week on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, saying it "exposed Israel's inhuman and oppressive policies and its constant challenges to the international community's will."

"It is hoped that the report... will prompt the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities and... bring about a lasting and just settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict that will ensure Israeli withdrawal from Arab

lands and guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland," the spokesman told Petra.

The U.N. secretary-general's report was mainly based on findings by Under-Secretary-General Marrack Goulding, who visited the occupied territories earlier this month.

In the report, the secretary-general recommended a concerted effort to persuade Israel to accept de jure (by right) the applicability in the occupied territories of the Geneva convention on the treatment of civilians in wartime.

The report called for an international peace conference on the Middle East and said Israel should be persuaded to "correct its practices" in order to comply fully with the Geneva convention.

The Jordanian spokesman said, the report's significance stems from the fact that "it reflects the secretary-general's personal convictions and is based on Goulding's findings in the occupied region."

He said the Palestinian uprising "clearly reflects the Palestinian people's total rejection of occupation and its determination to resist occupation rule."

The Security Council is due to meet Wednesday to study the document.

U.N. diplomats quoted by the AP said Monday the Security Council hadn't decided whether to discuss the situation in the occupied territories or tackle the overall Arab-Israeli conflict.

"In some respects it's a little artificial to divide the debate in two," said British Ambassador Crispin Tickell, president of the council this month.

Tickell said the non-aligned members of the council — Yugoslavia, Algeria, Argentina, Nepal, Senegal and Zambia — were to start work on a resolution Monday.

The Soviet Union and the 21-member Arab League are also urging the council to act.

Arab League foreign ministers meeting over the weekend in Tunis urged the Security Council to "assume its responsibilities for putting an end to the occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories."

Last week, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze urged the foreign ministers of the five permanent council members to begin organising an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak secures British support for peace plan

LONDON (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, already assured of British support for an Arab-Israeli peace drive, conferred with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday.

Mubarak, on a whirlwind tour to gain international backing for a regional peace plan unveiled last week, arrived Monday from Bonn and left for Washington later Tuesday.

Thatcher aides said the main topics of the hour-long meeting were the Arab-Israeli situation, the Gulf and Egypt's economy.

"The prime minister, like President Mubarak, is concerned to get movement towards an international (Middle East) peace conference," one official said.

British officials said later the talks lasted 15 minutes longer than the scheduled hour and took place in a friendly atmosphere.

"The prime minister and the president recognised that the recent violence in the West Bank had given fresh urgency to the search for a peace settlement and the best way would be through an international conference acting as a framework for all the parties," one official added.

He said Mubarak outlined his peace proposals to Thatcher and the two agreed to keep in close touch.

Mubarak met Monday with Junior Foreign Minister David Mellor, who visited the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza earlier this month.

A Foreign Office spokesman said after the meeting with Mellor that Britain regarded Mubarak's peace proposals as helpful and constructive and would support them.

Under Mubarak's plan, Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories would renounce violent opposition for at least six months, while Israel froze Jewish settlements there and accepted a peace conference.

Mubarak also saw Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson to discuss Egypt's \$40-billion debt and its negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over a reform programme.

U.S. welcomes new ideas

U.S. officials said meanwhile they welcomed any ideas from the Egyptian leader that could further peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak's scheduled to meet Thursday with President Ronald Reagan.

Referring to the Egyptian leader's new proposal, a senior State Department official said: "That's (Continued on page 3)

Reagan interested in peace

WASHINGTON (AFP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan Monday stressed his administration's interest in establishing peace in the Middle East region but did not announce about any new American peace initiative.

In a state of the union address to the U.S. Congress, Reagan said violence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza was a live reminder of the dangerous situation.

He avoided criticising Israel and did not refer to the ongoing Palestinian uprising in his speech before U.S. congressmen.

Reagan said the United States and the countries of the region should work together to give the Palestinians "reasons for hope" but not for despair.

He noted that the stability in the Middle East region requires a settlement that guarantees the security of Israel and recognises the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Reagan stressed anew the United States' resolve to contribute to finding such a settlement but did not introduce any new ideas and did not touch upon the Arab proposal for an international peace conference.

Bonn admits threat to hostages prevented Hamadi extradition

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — A top aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl testified Tuesday that threats to kill two West Germans kidnapped in Lebanon forced Bonn to refuse a U.S. request to extradite a suspected hijacker.

It was the West German government's first public admission that it was intimidated into disregarding its extradition treaty with the United States because it feared for the lives of the hostages.

The testimony came in the trial of Abbas Ali Hamadi, 29, charged with masterminding the kidnappings of Alfred Schmidt and Rudolf Cordes in mid-January 1987 to stop his jailed brother's extradition and eventually force a swap of prisoners.

Chancellor Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble, head of Bonn's hos-

tage crisis team, testified: "We decided not to extradite after we weighed all the risks and decided that this would pose the lesser risk in light of threats to the hostages' lives."

"The threats influenced our decision," he told Duesseeldorf's top-security court.

Abbas Ali's brother, Moham-

med Ali Hamadi, was arrested in West Germany on Jan. 13, 1987, and had been wanted by U.S. authorities for his alleged part in the 1985 hijacking of a U.S. airliner and the murder of an

American passenger. The two West German businessmen were taken hostage by Shi'ite Muslim kidnappers days after Mohammad Ali's arrest. Abbas Ali was detained on Jan. 26, 1987 on arrival at Frankfurt airport from Beirut.

Washington filed for Mohammad Ali's extradition but Bonn, after months of silence, announced in June that he would be tried instead in West Germany for air piracy and murder. A date for that trial has yet to be set.

The kidnappers freed Schmidt in September. He will testify at Abbas Ali's trial, probably next month. Cordes remains a prisoner and is reported in poor health and emotionally desperate.

Judge Klaus Arend read out a series of secret 1987 messages from the kidnappers to Schaeuble's cri-

sis team in which attempts to intimidate were evident.

"The way you are dealing with us compels us to consider blood-letting to exert pressure," said one message, apparently referring to the slow pace of contacts with Bonn.

Mohammad Ali Hamadi, 23, was scheduled to testify at his older brother's trial Wednesday after being flown in by helicopter under armed guard from Frankfurt where he is awaiting trial.

Prior testimony in Abbas Ali's trial, which began Jan. 5, has alleged the defendant arranged the kidnappings through telephone calls from Saarland where he was called by police. He has denied any part in the kidnappings.

A verdict is not expected before April.

U.S. to remove few ships from Gulf convoy duty

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Defence Secretary Frank C. Carlucci was authorised a small reduction in the number of U.S. warships deployed in the Persian Gulf, including the withdrawal of the battleship Iowa, Pentagon officials have said.

The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the drawdown would begin around Feb. 18. The number of ships assigned to the Middle East Force will change only slightly — dropping by three or four — but the makeup will be realigned, the sources said.

"Our commitment to protect commercial ships flying the U.S. flag is unchanged," said one source. "It's just that we don't need certain types of ships at the moment."

The navy will allow the Iowa to steam for home without replacing it with another battleship, and will do the same with the amphibious helicopter carrier Okinawa, the sources said.

The Okinawa's departure from the Gulf will mark the withdrawal of U.S. Navy mine-sweeping helicopters from the region and a complete reliance on mine-sweeping ships, officials said.

In addition to those changes, a number of regular, one-for-one rotations will also take place over the next month, they said.

The aircraft carrier Midway will be replaced by the carrier Enterprise in the northern Arabian Sea and four other ships now operating inside the Gulf will be replaced, the sources said. The cruiser Turner and frigates Carr, Elrod and Gallery will be replaced by the cruiser Wainwright and frigates Williams, Roberts and Simpson.

The rotations actually started over the weekend. The amphibious dock ship Portland arrived in the Gulf and will soon replace the Mount Vernon, another amphibious dock ship, one official said.

The Portland will probably remain in the Gulf at least through February and will be joined soon by the amphibious transport Trenton. As currently planned, the Trenton will ultimately become the replacement for both the Okinawa and Portland, dropping the number of U.S. Navy ships inside the Gulf from 17 to 16.

The navy now expects the Okinawa to leave the area around Feb. 20. The battleship Iowa, meantime, will probably leave the northern Arabian Sea with two escorts — the cruiser Ticonderoga and the destroyer Deyo — about Feb. 18, the officials said.

The battleship's presence in the region was originally described as insurance in case additional firepower was needed to augment the striking ability of carrier-based aircraft in the task force.

But one source said Monday, "It's expensive insurance and we don't think we need it right now."

The navy says it is spending roughly \$20 million a month above its normal operating expenses to station extra warships in the Gulf region.

The United States began building its naval presence in the area last summer when President Ronald Reagan agreed to extend military protection to 11 Kuwaiti tankers placed under the American flag.

The navy's 27th convoy operation got under way over the weekend. The Pentagon said the Kuwaiti tanker Middletown was in the central Gulf Monday under the escort of the frigate Reuben James and that "no unusual air or sea activity has been reported."

The U.S. military announced Monday that it will no longer regularly announce escorted convoys of U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers through the Gulf because they have become routine.

The announcement came as the United States began its 27th naval escort mission.

Malaysia accuses Israel of repression

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia's Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad accused Israel Tuesday of pursuing policies of brutal repression against Palestinians.

"The Tel Aviv regime is continuing its relentless policies of systematic and brutal repression against innocent and unarmed Palestinians in the occupied territories," he told a meeting of South East Asian parliamentarians in Kuala Lumpur.

"The increasing atrocities, bloodshed and injustice being inflicted by Israel are against human decency and all that it stands for."

Israel's policy towards Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has aroused widespread condemnation.

At least 39 Palestinians have been killed and some 300 wounded by army gunfire in the occupied areas since Dec. 9.

"Israel must respect the inalienable right of Palestinians to a national homeland so that permanent peace and stability could be achieved in West Asia," Mahathir said.

3 Americans beaten by Israeli troops

TEL AVIV (AP) — Three U.S. citizens filed complaints with the U.S. consulate in East Jerusalem, charging that they were beaten by Israeli soldiers, a consulate spokesman said Monday.

David Good told the Associated Press the consulate transferred the complaints to the U.S. State Department that will decide whether any diplomatic action would be taken.

Good said all the complaints were filed over the last week. He refused to identify the complainants, but said two of them were Arab Americans.

Israel's policy of beating Palestinian protesters instead of using live ammunition, announced earlier this month by Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, has been criticised at home and abroad. Critics say the policy is applied arbitrarily.

Two of the Americans said they were sitting in their homes when soldiers burst in and began beating everyone in sight, Israel Radio reported.

Good said one American was beaten at his house while another was beaten after being forced out of his car. Good could not provide an immediate account of the third incident.

Good refused to provide any further information, saying he was "very much restricted by privacy laws." He said the consulate did not file any complaint with the army because of the restrictions.

He said consulate officials plan to meet with the complainants for further clarification.

Blood-stained Ramallah wall remains mute witness to Israeli brutal beatings

RAMALLAH, West Bank (R) — Heavy rain washed away the blood but two red stains remained on a wall in the centre of this Israeli-occupied West Bank town where residents said they saw soldiers brutally beating Palestinians.

At the Ramallah Hospital, doctors said four Arabs were released after treatment for beatings. Two others wounded by Israeli gunfire Sunday were still lying there.

Hospital staff said they had treated between 20 and 30 Palestinians whose wrists and arms had been broken in the last few days. The patients said soldiers had assaulted them.

"The last beating there was yesterday," said Abdel Hafeez, 35, in a muddy parking lot behind the old wall at the back of Al Khatib's rug shop. "We taxi drivers see everything because we wait here."

Hafeez and other residents said Monday they had witnessed dozens of beatings at the wall in the two weeks since the army switched from shooting to manhandling protesters in a drive to quash unrest in the occupied territories.

The head of Israel's Central Command, Gen. Amram Mitzna, visited the spot Monday and promised a thorough investigation into the reports of brutality.

Troops have shot dead 39 Palestinians and wounded 300 by gunfire since the start of a violent uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip on Dec. 9.

Hospitals and medical workers say over 200 more have suffered fractured limbs since Defence

Minister Yitzhak Rabin said last Tuesday the army would use "might, power and beatings" to crush unrest but would avoid more killings.

Leftist parliamentarian Yossi Sarid, who investigated similar beatings in the Gaza Strip, said: "Some demonstrators were beaten after being apprehended and others were taken from their homes and did not take part in demonstrations at all."

He said he would confront Rabin with evidence of widespread brutality at a meeting of parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Tuesday.

"The soldiers beat the people they brought there with clubs and rifle butts," taxi driver Hafeez said. "They hit them on the head, on the shoulders, on the back but especially on joints — arms and legs."

An army spokesman in Jerusalem said: "The IDF (Israeli army) are investigating allegations about the wall at the highest level."

"As a matter of policy, force is used only to disperse violent demonstrations. Any other case is exceptional and the (army) acts in order to prevent such cases from occurring."

The beating site in Ramallah was first revealed by reporter Joel Greenberg in Monday's Jerusalem Post. The army said no complaints had been filed to the authorities about the site.

"They would hit them for half an hour, an hour or even two hours according to their orders," said Hafeez, adding that soldiers chased witnesses away.

"We saw them take a kid from

near the vegetable market last Wednesday," he said. "They handcuffed him and were beating him all the way from where they picked him up to the wall here."

"There were about 10 of them. Hafeez and other drivers said the wounded would be loaded aboard army vehicles afterwards and driven away."

At the hospital, Mohammad Khalil, 20, lay in one room with a torn cheek, a cut in his head and a wound in his hip.

"I was beaten yesterday after the (rubber) bullet hit my hip and I was caught by the army," he said. "My cheek was cut when they hit me with a rifle butt."

Military sources said troops opened fire with rubber bullets and live ammunition in Ramallah Sunday "when they found themselves in a life-threatening situation," confronted by a crowd of 150 Palestinians, throwing stones and flooding tiles.

In the next hospital bed, 27-year-old insurance agent Jamal Abu Shawish was unconscious after a four-hour operation Sunday.

Friends said he was walking past the demonstration on his way to deposit money at the bank when a live round shot by a soldier hit him in the lower back and tore through his abdomen.

Piles of stones and the remnants of charred barricades still partly blocked streets behind the hospital. Medical sources said injured protesters were wary of being taken to the government-run hospital in case they were later arrested.

Sudan extends state of emergency

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan extended its state of emergency a further six months Tuesday after the army acknowledged the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had captured an important southern town.

The head of the constituent assembly, Salah Abdul Rahman Ali Taha, told reporters the assembly had decided to extend the emergency to July 26 because of threats to the country's security.

He said the situation in the mainly animist and Christian south, as well as the east and west, was particularly bad. The south and east have been the scene of fierce battles against SPLA fighters in the last two

months. The army acknowledged on Monday it had retreated from the southern town of Kapoeta after "heroic" hand-to-hand combat with SPLA forces.

The SPLA, fighting what it regards as domination of Sudan by the largely-Muslim north, briefly captured the towns of Kurmuk and Gizen on the eastern border with Ethiopia last month. Khartoum's Al Hadaf newspaper reported Tuesday that SPLA rebels abducted four people from Gizen 10 days ago and later killed three of them.

Ali Taha said the assembly had consulted the five-man Supreme Council before extending the

emergency, imposed last July to end hoarding, blackmarket dealing and smuggling. The measure followed a wave of protests against deteriorating living conditions last year.

Prime Minister Saadeq Al Mahdi faced further possible difficulties Tuesday after the leader of his coalition partner, the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), threatened to withdraw from the government.

DUP Secretary-General Sherif Zein Abidin Al Hindi told Al Siyassa newspaper the government had failed to meet its obligations and services were deteriorating throughout the country.

Austrian firm director admits Iran arms sales

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — The former head of a subsidiary of Austria's state steel concern Voest-Alpine publicly admitted Tuesday the company had made illegal weapons deliveries to Iran worth millions of dollars.

Peter Unterwiesing, who headed the Noricum subsidiary of Voest-Alpine, said weapons worth 4 billion schillings (\$333 million) were delivered to Iran.

Austria's permanent neutrality makes it illegal to sell weapons to a warring country.

Unterwiesing told the Austria Press Agency (APA) that he was

ordered in late 1984 to fulfil an order for cannons from Libya although it was already clear the weapons were actually destined for Iran.

The first weapons deliveries were thought to have taken place in 1985, according to reports in Austrian media.

The general director of Voest-Alpine, Herbert Lewinsky, said Monday the intermediate results of an internal investigation had increased suspicion that Noricum made a direct weapons deal with Iran. Voest-Alpine had previously denied this.

Unterwiesing told APA that he did not want to say who gave him the assurances that the Libya-Iran arms deal was in order.

His lawyer, Alfred Thewagner, was quoted as telling APA that while Unterwiesing naturally bore some responsibility for the arms sales, he was not the sole figure involved.

"Do you think that a director like Unterwiesing would have been in the situation to conduct such a billion-schilling business alone?" Thewagner was quoted as saying on APA.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	26:00	Evening Show
7:30-8:00	21:00	Evening Show
8:00-8:30	21:00	Evening Show
8:30-9:00	21:00	Evening Show
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23:30-24:00	21:00	Evening Show

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	26:00	Evening Show
7:30-8:00	21:00	Evening Show
8:00-8:30	21:00	Evening Show
8:30-9:00	21:00	Evening Show
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FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	26:00	Evening Show
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8:00-8:30	21:00	Evening Show
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23:30-24:00	21:00	Evening Show

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate	891228
Amman Civil Defence	198, 199
Civil Defence Irbid	271292, 273131
Civil Defence Qweishneh	770773
Civil Defence Deir Alla	57206
Ambulance	193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	630541
Blood Bank	776303
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	622090-3
Police rescue	192, 621111
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	896390/1
Electric Power Co.	6363814, 634281
Municipal water complaints	7711258
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(06)333050

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Ham Haddadin	777751
Dr. Fakher Al Bilbisi	625778
Dr. Tayseer Kader	404087
Dr. Abbas Al Hakim	891256
Firas pharmacy	661912
Ferdows pharmacy	776336
Al Asena pharmacy	637825
Nairoukh pharmacy	625672
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoubi pharmacy	644945
Stamets pharmacy	637660

TAXIS:

Kayali taxi	636730
Taxi taxi	646460
Tanger taxi	666667
Thagair taxi	624809
Raghib taxi	776428
Seyal taxi	776131

IBED:

Dr. Lutfi Al Shalabi	241798
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HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	81381302
Khalifa Maternity, J. Amn.	644201/6
Al-Khif Maternity, J. Amn.	624441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Madhus, J. Amman	636140
Peterhof-Swissland	664171/2
Swissland Hospital	699131
University Hospital	845245
Al-Musaber Hospital	6772219
The Islamic, Abadi	666127/57
Al-Abdi, Abadi	6416448
Italian, Al-Muhajjar	777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775112/6
Army, Marka	891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital	60224050
Amal Hospital	674155

ZARQA:

Dr. Abdul Rahim Ahmad	993180
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GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111-9
Radio Jordan	774111/19
Ministry of Tourism	642511
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls ..	10
Overseas calls	17
Repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (French)	420 / 360
Apple (green)	420 / 400
Banana	350 / 300
Banana (Mukammal)	300 / 240
Beans	370 / 300
Beans (broad)	650 / 500
Al-Abdi, Abadi	80 / 50
Carrot	250 / 200
Cauliflower	250 / 200
Cucumbers	250 / 200
Dates (box)	1000 / 800
Eggplant (large)	100 / 60

Lemon	140 / 100
Mandarin	190 / 160
Marrow	150 / 100
Onion (green)	120 / 80
Onion (dry)	200 / 180
Oranges (Abu sarra)	200 / 220
Oranges (Shammout)	250 / 200
Pepper (hot)	260 / 200
Pepper (sweet)	140 / 100
Peas	140 / 120
Radish	70 / 50
Spinach	100 / 80

Princess Basma heads population panel meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Tuesday chaired a meeting of the National Committee on Population to discuss the committee's future activities.

The committee was recently formed by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai to address population and social issues.

The population committee will be headquartered at the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF), which is chaired by Princess Basma.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Rashid Ureikat attended the meeting and thanked the Princess for her interest in population issues.

The committee groups the secretaries general of the ministries of education, higher education, health, awqaf, planning, the directors of the Department of Statistics and the Civil Registration Department and representatives of the Jordanian universities, women unions and the Armed Forces.

Seminar tackles problems in agricultural marketing

AQABA (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud Tuesday opened a seminar here on agricultural marketing policies and marketing problems.

In his address to the opening session, the minister underlined the importance of exchanging ideas on solving agricultural marketing problems.

The government will pursue all efforts in supporting this sector and cooperate with private and public agricultural organisations and federations to help achieve the best results, he said.

Hmoud said that Jordan still

faces chronic agricultural problems despite all previous measures to end them. He said that the Ministry of Agriculture believed research should be done to overcome the marketing problems which have plagued Jordan for years.

Participants in the three-day seminar will discuss prospects for working out a new policy for marketing Jordan's produce locally and abroad.

The seminar has been organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

JVFA chief urges continued government support of farmers

AMMAN (J.T.) — President of the Jordan Valley Farmers Association (JVFA) Adel Shamaileh held a press conference here Tuesday to sum up the agricultural situation in the valley during the past year.

Shamaileh spoke about the agricultural patterns system which has been in force for the past three years, and said it was needed in order to regulate the production and ensure the marketing of agricultural products. Valley farmers have been cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing this system, but it is still not applied in some parts of the region, Shamaileh noted.

He expressed hope that the government would help the JVFA set up its own fund to help farmers affected by natural disasters, as well as speed up the process of rescheduling farmers' debts to the various public lending agencies.

Shamaileh also urged the government to set up a pricing system for all primary materials used by farmers, like fertilisers and seeds, so that the cost of production would be reduced.

He said, the JVFA has so far made available a total of JD 3,610,196 in loans to its 4,685 members.

Queen chairs meeting to review conditions in Balqa Governorate

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday chaired a meeting at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) to review health and environmental conditions in the Balqa Governorate, and the implementation of a project supervised by the foundation to green rural regions.

Balqa Governor Mijhem Khreisha submitted a working paper and spoke on efforts to remove litter from agricultural areas. This waste is normally left behind by vacationers during the winter season.

Khreisha also reported on damage resulting from the use of manure in fertilisation, which causes breeding of flies and other harmful insects.

At the end of the meeting, two committees were formed, one of which will study and report on conditions in South Shuneh in the Jordan Valley.

The committee will then submit proposals for improving the roads and public utilities in the area.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday chairs a meeting at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation to review health and environmental conditions in Balqa Governorate (Petra photo)

The other committee will present priorities for development in the Jordan Valley.

The meeting was attended by Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, NHF

UNESCO meeting underlines need to eradicate illiteracy in Arab World

AMMAN (J.T.) — The regional office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in Amman Tuesday opened a three-day meeting on eradicating illiteracy in the Arab World by the year 2000.

Secretary-General of the Ministry of Education Radi Waqfi, in his opening address to the meeting, underlined the need for generalising basic education and eliminating illiteracy in all Arab countries, so as to promote economic, scientific and cultural development throughout the Arab World.

Waqfi paid tribute to UN-

ESCO for its contribution to cultural development in the Arab region, and for its efforts to eradicate illiteracy.

UNESCO Regional Director Mohammad Ibrahim Kazem also spoke at the meeting's opening and reviewed all efforts being made to promote education in Arab countries.

In the first session, the participants discussed a report by Dr. Shukry Abbas Hilmi from Egypt on generalising basic education and providing education to illiterate adults.

Working papers from the UNESCO office on primary education and a report on Arab coun-

tries experiences in education will be reviewed by the participants. In addition, the meeting will focus on regional cooperation and coordination with UNESCO in implementing educational programmes.

The meeting's resolutions and recommendations will be submitted to a general meeting by UNESCO experts late in the year, according to a UNESCO source.

The delegations represent Jordan, Sudan, Syria, Morocco, Egypt, North Yemen, UNESCO and the Arab League Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO).

Women's federation holds charity dish to aid Palestinian women in occupied territories

Sana Attiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Today has been named the Palestinian Women's Day, and you can enjoy Arabic goodies including homemade sweets, pastries and even hot Arabic dishes while contributing to a good cause: improving the conditions of Palestinian women living under Israeli occupation.

The "charity dish," organised by the General Federation of Jordanian Women, includes large amounts of food made mostly by the women themselves. According to Hiyam Abu Ghazaleh, head of the federation's library and documentation centre, volunteers have either cooked the food at home or bought items to be sold at the bazaar. Abu Ghazaleh said that a number of factories and private companies have also donated canned foods and juices.

The federation decided last week to name Jan. 27 as Palestinian Women's Day and to hold the charity dish. The food sale is one way to collect money to

support the steadfastness of the Palestinian women in the occupied territories, Abu Ghazaleh told the Jordan Times. She said that the federation had sent letters to all public and private establishments in Amman to donate money for Palestinian women.

"What is happening now in the occupied territories is a national revolution, and every revolution needs to be financially and morally supported by all those concerned if it is to continue," according to Abu Ghazaleh. She added that the Palestinians needed financial support especially in order to continue the workers strike.

"And moral support is necessary so that they know that we in Jordan care about the continuation of their uprising. Jordan is the closest country to Palestine culturally and geographically, and it is our duty to support them," she commented. Abu Ghazaleh noted that various organisations in Jordan were supporting sister organisations in the

occupied territories, and that, likewise, the women's federation here should support the Palestinian women living under Israeli rule.

Abu Ghazaleh expressed appreciation to all the women who volunteered in cooking and buying the food for the bazaar. "So many women have called us in the past few days to ask what they could do to help, and many of them have donated money," she said.

The food sale includes an exhibition of photographs and depictions of newspaper columns on the Palestinian uprising, as well as some Palestinian embroidery.

Last year, the federation held the charity dish in support of Iraq, and over JD 3,000 was donated. In 1986, JD 1,750 and a large number of blankets were donated during the charity dish for assisting victims of famine and war in Sudan.

This year, Abu Ghazaleh expects at least JD 4,000 - 5,000 to be collected for Palestinian women living under Israeli occupation.

Israeli troops shoot and wound Arab, continue beatings

(Continued from page 1)

staff, said the army would reimpose far-reaching curfews and beat protesters if demonstrations persisted, Israel Radio reported.

Reuter photographer Jim Hollander witnessed a demonstration at the Jalazoun refugee camp, north of Jerusalem, in which an Arab was driven away by soldiers armed with clubs and taken behind a wall where he screamed in pain.

Six or seven other boys, including one who seemed barely 10 years old, were taken behind the wall, Hollander reported.

"Don't do anything, there are journalists present," a soldier shouted to his comrades behind the wall.

Reporters were later allowed to see the boys. When asked to stand up, they instinctively raised their hands to shield their heads from blows.

Three residents of the Jerusalem neighbourhood of Silwan, lying with severe facial injuries in Ramallah hospital, said troops took them from their homes at 1:30 a.m. Monday and beat them all night.

One of the men, a taxi driver, said his house and car were also wrecked by troops and Shin Bet agents.

In the Al-Tur neighbourhood of Arab Jerusalem, placed under an unprecedented curfew last weekend, troops firing tear-gas fought running battles with Palestinians using slingshots. Clashes were also reported in the Shuafat neighbourhood.

In the Gaza Strip, demonstrators threw petrol bombs and stones at troops during a brief break in a curfew that has been in force for two weeks, army radio reported.

The Palestine Press Service said a leaflet distributed over the weekend calling for a general strike was only partly observed. Stores in Nablus, the largest town in the occupied West Bank, and Al Ram 15 kilometres north of Jerusalem remained shut Tuesday.

In Arab Jerusalem, stores were closed for the 20th day in a row. Left-wing Israeli parliamentarians meanwhile assailed the defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, over his policy of "might, power and beating" to quell the Palestinian uprising.

Right-wingers on parliament's defence and foreign affairs committee had to defend Rabin against criticism from his own Labour Party colleagues and opposition leftists at a stormy closed-door session, participants said.

Confronted with reports of soldiers severely beating Arabs, Rabin at one point threatened to walk out, they said.

The beatings have drawn international condemnation, including some from leaders of the powerful U.S. Jewish community.

Hospitals and medical workers say at least 200 residents have been treated for broken limbs since Rabin announced the beatings policy last week.

Shulamit Aloni, leader of the left-wing Citizens' Rights Movement, said after visiting the West Bank town of Ramallah, scene of several beatings: "I am convinced the beatings have been widespread. We're not talking about an exception here or there, although they may be less frequent now than they were at first."

Committee chairman Abba Eban of Labour this week blasted

"the defence minister's angry rhetoric and the wretched baton he waves."

Arab Labour parliamentarian Abdul Wahab Darawseh resigned from the party calling Rabin a murderer.

A Palestinian newspaper editor headed for the United States Tuesday after the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, bowed to American pressure and lifted a three-month travel ban, Israel Radio reported.

Secretary of State George Shultz will meet Hanna Siniora, editor of the daily Al Fajr later this week, the radio reported.

Israel originally rejected Siniora's request to participate in a meeting of Jewish, Christian, and Muslim religious leaders in Washington and clamped a travel ban on him, claiming he was a "security" risk.

Israeli authorities have detained Siniora, twice recently, once because he called for a Palestinian boycott of the Israeli economy and again after he published an interview with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat which did not clear military censorship.

Iraq reaffirms acceptance of 598

(Continued from page 1)

The United States has been urging the Soviet Union to go along with such an embargo in order to force Iran into ending its war with Iraq.

The five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council have been holding consultations for several months on such sanctions without result. U.S. officials have publicly refused to concede defeat, but have privately expressed their frustration.

The resolution "seems to be

Jordan urges U.N. to investigate Israel's seizure of water in occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Tuesday urged a United Nations fact-finding mission to investigate and report on Israel's seizure of Arab water resources in the occupied territories.

The call was voiced by Minister of Labour and Social Development Rashid Ureikat at a meeting here with a two-member mission sent by the Geneva-based International Labour Organisation (ILO) to investigate the conditions of Arab workers in the occupied territories.

Ureikat said Israel's practice of confiscating water was creating imbalances in the Arab social and economic structure, forcing the Arab territories to be linked to Israel's economy.

The minister referred to last year's ILO report on the condition of Arab workers under Israeli rule which indicated that limited number of Arab workers were being employed on a daily basis at Israeli construction and farming businesses, while the majority of workers were left unemployed.

Ureikat urged the mission to include in their report the subject of Israel's colonisation of Arab territory and its confiscation of Arab agricultural land. He said he hoped the mission would focus on these practices which adversely affect the lives of all Palestinians living under Israeli rule.

The ongoing Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip emphasises the depth of the suffering of the Palestinian people living under Israeli rule and draws attention to the occupation authorities' repressive measures against the indigenous population, the minister said.

He said that the ILO should shoulder its humanitarian responsibility by working to end the suffering of the Palestinians and towards the establishment of a permanent peace.

The ILO's 1987 report, the minister pointed out, contained extensive information about the conditions of Arab labourers and the deteriorating conditions in the occupied territories, in general.

Israel's arbitrary measures are continuing unabated, and the labourers are being exploited to serve the ambitions of the Israeli

occupation, the minister added.

Khasawneh meets with ILO mission

Secretary-General of the Ministry of Labour Saleh Khasawneh later met with the ILO mission and called on the organisation to assist the Arab workers, especially through vocational training, to help them overcome the negative effects of Israel's measures.

Secretary-General of the Royal Commission on Jerusalem Fayez Jaber presented the mission with a detailed report on Israel's treatment of Arab workers. The report focuses light on forced labour in Israeli factories and other Arab grievances.

Secretary-General of the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions Samir Qarden later handed the ILO mission a report on Israeli violations of human rights and workers rights. The report draws attention to the eviction of Palestinians from their farmlands and the deportation of Arab workers. It also refers to Israel's storming of workers unions offices, the imposition of heavy taxes on Arab workers, the confiscation of Arab land and water

resources, the destruction of Palestinian national industries, the employment of young Arabs in factories to deprive them of their education and the inhuman treatment of workers.

The report calls on the ILO to provide protection to the Arab labourers.

Later, the ILO mission received a report from the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs which gives more details about the deteriorating conditions of Arab workers living under Israeli rule. The report said that the Israeli authorities had expropriated nearly 51 per cent of Arab-owned land in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since the 1967 war, and prohibited the establishment of new industries in the Arab territories with the intention of absorbing Palestinian labourers into Israeli factories.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Development also submitted a report to the mission outlining the negative effects of Israeli practices and its mistreatment of Arab workers, in particular. The report also gives details about unemployment among Palestinians, and the Israeli settlements on Arab land since 1967, which now number 237.

The mission members said that they would submit to the ILO headquarters a report aimed at ensuring the rights of the Arab workers according to the organisation's principles.



Minister of Labour and Social Development Rashid Ureikat Tuesday discusses with an ILO mission the conditions of Palestinian workers in the occupied territories (Petra photo)

EEC to support primary health care facilities in Karak Governorate

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Commission of the European Community recently approved a grant of one million ECU's (roughly JD 427,300) to help improve primary health care facilities in the Karak Governorate.

The assistance, granted under the European Economic Community (EEC)/Jordan Cooperation Agreement, is intended to support the Jordanian government's strategy for improving the range, quality and effectiveness of the country's rural medical services at the primary health care level.

The EEC-financed project focuses on building four new primary health care centres in the villages of Moab, Tayybeh, Smaqqeh and Raqqin; rehabilitating a primary health care centre in Rabba, so as to provide medical treatment for women and children; supplying basic medical equipment to four health centres

and supplementary equipment for three centres in Mazar, Safi and Rabba; and providing technical assistance to supervise civil engineering works.

The construction of the health centre buildings will be carried out by local contractors following an invitation to tender. Medical equipment will be procured through international invitation to tender. The Jordanian government will be responsible for providing fully-developed sites, supplying each of the centres with a complete medical team and paying the running costs. The Ministry of Health, with the assistance of an engineer/architect hired by the EEC, will ensure overall supervision of the project. The construction work is due to take from 12 to 18 months.

Some 80,000 people (68% of the rural population in the Karak Governorate) are expected to benefit from this project. It should

have a direct impact on the quality, range and effectiveness of the primary health care centres once the inadequate buildings, currently rented, are replaced by new ones owned by the Ministry of Health.

The main beneficiaries of the new operational centres will be those with low incomes who are entirely dependent upon the Ministry of Health for their health care — this applies especially to women and children. It is hoped that the project will reduce the mortality (a child mortality rate of 60/1,000 in 1985) and sickness rate and cut the costs of health services by providing an alternative to the more expensive central hospitals.

The project forms part of a joint EEC/Italy programme of assistance to Karak Governorate's health facilities. The Italian government is contributing funds to build a new central hospital in Karak, providing training for nurses and supplying technical assistance for the health sector.

Mubarak secures British support

(Continued from page 1)

obviously a welcome idea."

"Until there's calm, people won't want to sit down and talk," added the official who spoke to reporters in Washington on condition of anonymity.

The official said Mubarak's visit, his first since September 1985, "was especially timely" because the violence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip "adds urgency to the need to move forward on the peace process."

But he cautioned not to expect much from the talks, saying he is just one of those involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"He has fresh ideas, but we don't get the impression that it's a full, integrated plan," said the official.

Mubarak is also expected to urge Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz to increase U.S. involvement in peace efforts.

But U.S. officials say high-profile U.S. involvement is not likely in an election year in the United States and Israel.

"The administration is thinking very carefully what we can do to improve the situation in the Middle East," said the State Department official. "What the possibilities are in the present environment is a little hard to say, but the secretary is determined to leave no stone unturned."

Mubarak is expected to press Reagan and other officials for U.S. support of the proposal for an international conference.

But State Department officials have pointed out that Israel's coalition government is divided, with hardline Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir opposing an international peace conference, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres favouring it.

Shamir sent an envoy to Washington this week, cabinet secretary Elyakim Rubinstein, to discuss the subject and bolster Israel's image among the U.S. administration and public.

A Mubarak idea likely to be welcomed is a proposal for Israel to halt all settlement activity in the occupied territories.



Dajloul Ibn Tayyeb

New Air France chief assumes office in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dajloul Ibn Tayyeb, an Algerian national, has assumed his new duties as regional director of Air France in Amman.

Dajloul has broad experience in tourism, public relations, and marketing. His assumption of duties in Amman will contribute to developing and promoting tourist relations between Jordan and France.

Before his transfer to Amman, Dajloul was serving as regional director of Air France in Baghdad.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Jordan, Morocco discuss trade links

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian and Moroccan trade officials Tuesday reviewed ways to develop economic and trade links between Jordan and Morocco. During their meeting here, the Jordanian delegation, headed by Secretary-General of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Al Saqqaf, and the Moroccan delegation headed by Mohammad Al Kadir, discussed proposals for marketing both countries commodities.

Tourism minister reviews ties with envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Tourism Zuhair Al Ajlouni Tuesday reviewed with the ambassadors of Sudan and China scopes of cooperation in tourism. At a meeting with Sudanese Ambassador to Jordan Mahjoub Radwan, Ajlouni expressed Jordan's readiness to provide Sudan with expertise in the field of tourism. In another meeting with Chinese Ambassador to Jordan Zhang Zhen, the minister discussed means of enhancing bilateral cooperation in tourism through exchanging expertise.

Commerce board meets today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Executive Board of the General Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce today holds a meeting to discuss final accounts, a draft law on trade and representation in the Social Security Corporation's board of directors. Also on the agenda for discussion are holding a Jordanian industrial exhibition in Riyadh at the end of March and standardising the certificate of origin. In addition, the board will prepare for the forthcoming meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Saudi Economic Committee, due to convene on Feb. 9 and prospects for establishing a joint Arab-Spanish chamber of commerce.

Jordan attends Khartoum health seminar

IRBID (Petra) — The Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) will take part in an international conference on the effects of hot climate on general health which opens in Khartoum today. The five-day conference will focus in particular on the effects of hot weather on workers' health and morale. Dr. Atallah Rabeih from the Health Ministry represents Jordan at the conference.

Irbid officials to undergo training

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day training seminar for heads of municipal councils in Irbid Governorate will be held at Yarmouk University on Jan. 30, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment announced Tuesday. The participants, the announcement added, will learn about the role of the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) in financing municipal projects, laws and regulations on public works and tenders and financing municipal projects through different sources.

IRS representative to assist Americans with tax matters

AMMAN (J.T.) — The American embassy has announced that a representative of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will visit Amman on Feb. 28, 29 and March 1, 1988, to answer questions and provide assistance in preparing 1987 U.S. Federal Income Tax Returns for American citizens and "green card" holders in Jordan.

The IRS representative will be located in the consular section of the American embassy here where tax forms and publications can be obtained. In addition, the IRS regional

office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, now has a full-time taxpayer service specialist on staff to answer telephone and written inquiries.

In Amman, American citizens and green card holders with income tax enquiries can call telephone 644371 ext. 238; or call Riyadh at the direct telephone number (00966) (1) 488-3800 ext. 206.

Written enquiries should be addressed to: Revenue Service Representative, American Embassy — IRS, P.O. Box 9041, Riyadh 11413, Saudi Arabia.

Jordan Times

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Unity for sports; why not for peace?

THERE is little doubt that the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul will be unique in recent history, since a record 161 nations are taking part in the event. No doubt, such overwhelming participation is a direct result of the growing warmth in East-West relations. Haggle over one issue or another has always been a hallmark of success or failure for international sports events, particularly the Olympics, and we are glad to note that many nations have decided to bury their differences and go to Seoul.

At the same time, we are sadly reminded of the ongoing uprising of our brothers and sisters in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip for whom Olympics and a trip to the moon are one and the same, as they strain against the chains of Israel's occupation and continue to sacrifice lives in their battle for liberation and independence. More ironically, we cannot ignore the fact that if the same spirit that takes the big powers of the world to Seoul prevailed in the Middle East, we would not have to live through the agony and suffering that the region is witnessing today. We can only wish that such a spirit of understanding and an acceptance of the inevitability of the course of justice by the superpowers and the international community would go beyond the tracks of the Seoul stadium and reach across to the land of Palestine where injustice is the order of the day.

There is indeed an increasing awareness among nations that one party, and one party alone — Israel — is defying all international norms of conduct and behaviour and applying the power of muscles and bullets to subdue an oppressed people, thus undermining all prospects for a just solution to the Palestinian problem. That awareness should be translated into practical deeds leading the way towards a concrete stand representing all people of the world who believe in justice and peace, and into firm action reflecting the will of the international community to put an end to Israel's tyranny and oppression.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: President hails summit

IN an interview with the editors of the Jordanian Arabic language dailies, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein hailed the Arab summit meeting held in Amman last November, and said the dialogue in that summit enabled the Arab heads of states to arrive at a general consensus and agreement on future steps. The president said that the Arab countries ought to maintain the spirit of that summit in their dealings with one another and in handling issues of concern to all the Arab countries. The president considered the Amman summit as a starting point for joint action in the face of all hostile forces and threats posed against the Arab Nation. President Hussein described Jordan's relations with Iraq as exemplary and one that maintained its strength when the Arab Nation was divided and in disarray. No Arab country, the president said, can be safe from external threat and dangers which should be confronted altogether and in one accord. He said that Iraq's success means protection for the whole Arab Nation against foreign invasion and expansion. For Iraq, Jordan is not any other Arab country, but it is rather another home for the Iraqis and one that continues to back Iraq in its endeavours by word and deed. In his interview the president said that the spirit of the Arab summit and the exemplary relations between Jordan and Iraq should prevail throughout the Arab World and that all Arab efforts should be made for joint confrontation of the common enemy.

Al Dustour: President talks frankly

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein of Iraq spoke frankly to the editors of the local Jordanian Arabic language newspapers, tackling issues of concern to the Arab people and the situation at the front. Referring to the extraordinary Arab summit of last November, the president said it was a unique opportunity that enabled the Arabs to open fruitful and constructive dialogues for the sake of arriving at agreement and consensus on a number of important problems. The president said that the Iraqi armed forces are now stronger than at any time in the past and that the small Iranian attacks here and there were meant as a show to the world that the Tehran regime is still determined to fight in defiance of all principles and peace initiatives. The continued successes of the Iraqi armed forces have been instrumental in gaining more and more support for Iraq throughout the Arab World specially in the Gulf states which have come to realise that Iran remains the major source of danger to the Arab nation as a whole. The president said that Iran remains responsible for the presence of the foreign navies in the Gulf because of its threats to Gulf states and international navigation. The foreign navies the president noted, did not help in any way in forcing Iraq to implement U.N. Security Council resolution 598 to end the conflict. The president's statements to the Jordanian journalists were comprehensive and frank, covering all issues of concern to the Arabs and their future.

Sawt Al Shaab: Solidarity needed

SOLIDARITY among Arab countries is needed now more than at any time in the past in view of the continued repressive measures practised against the Arab people in the occupied Arab lands. Solidarity should be coupled by a world wide offensive to expose Israeli practices and seek an international peace conference to end occupation and bring about peace in the region. The present world situation is favourable for Arab diplomatic offensives which can achieve a breakthrough and bring pressure on Israel to stop its arbitrary practices against the Arab population under its rule. The extraordinary Arab summit meeting held in Amman last November succeeded in bringing about consensus and agreement among the Arabs who ought to follow up on that summit's resolutions by presenting their case to the world, seeking a just solution. We are encouraged by the successful Arab foreign ministers' meeting held in Tunis and hope that a committee formed by that meeting will spearhead efforts in the international arena for achieving Arab aims.

GUEST COLUMN

The truth about the Yarmouk graduates

By Dr. Ahmad Majdoubeh

IN A SOCIETY like ours, where hearsay plays a decisive role in shaping public opinion, myths tend to have more impact than facts. A most recent example is the pernicious, widespread misconception concerning the Yarmouk graduates: The latter are not only spoiled and crass but also virtually illiterate. The English majors, the myth goes, are so pathetic they cannot speak, read, or write; do not know how to spell "because," a friend complained to me half-jokingly; and, as a "well-informed" literary editor at an Arabic daily lamentingly declares, have not even heard of Richards and Eliot. The same applies to students of Arabic, Journalism, Economics, etc.

Surely, such statements are trivial. For one thing, they are no more true than the fantastic stories about the citizens of Hebron, Tafilah, or Sarh. For another, they are pure generalisations. The terminology the narrators of the stories employ is interesting: They do not say "some" Yarmouk students; rather, either "Yarmouk students," thus implying the majority at least, or at times even "all Yarmouk students." Of course, such rhetoric is ludicrous. No one in his/her right mind would believe that the graduates of a certain institution are all poor. And yet, sadly enough, people believe. And not only the society's idle-talkers, but in fact those whose opinion in the end counts: The education "experts," the employers, the media people and — ironically — some of the students and staff members at Yarmouk itself.

Harmful conclusion

For this reason, one cannot simply dismiss the statements as innocent or silly, for they are in fact harmful. Not only do they cause obvious damage to the university's image and the students' morale, but they also reflect negatively on the graduates' employment and educational opportunities. Higher education programmes and hiring agencies, in Jordan and some neighbouring countries, frown at applicants from Yarmouk.

When the said editor made his remarkable discovery — that Yarmouk and Jordan University students know nothing about Richards and Eliot's critical works — the English Department at Yarmouk, upon an inquiry from the president, debated whether to respond or not. The final, and unanimous, decision by those present was to ignore the question entirely. The charge, no matter how you look at it, is absolutely nonsensical. First, we do teach Richards and Eliot. Second, with due respect to the editor's "knowledge," Richards and Eliot are not the two most important critics in the twentieth century. Third, our friend is obviously an outsider to university education, and his words reflect some serious ignorance on his part: We no longer (thank God) fill student heads with names and sterile information; rather, we aim to provide them with the necessary reading and critical skills. Fourth, no university

in the world teaches all authors or all texts: One has got to be selective. And so on, and so forth.

The point to underscore here is the arbitrariness and unreliability of our society's conception of the Yarmouk graduates. How do people judge the latter's level of competence? Is it by listening to what others say about them? By talking to one, two, three of them? Has any serious research been conducted on the issue? Furthermore, is interviewing — assuming that a representative sample has actually been interviewed — a sufficient means for evaluating someone's education? How does one measure the student's performance in a subject as elusive as literature or as complex as language learning? Further still, are the people passing judgment (especially in the miserably hypocritical universe of the Arab World) themselves qualified to judge? Despite the spread of education, our Arab societies have not reached the stage where their citizens (the intelligentsia included) take discourse seriously. It is indeed quite an irony that the way some of our "learned" friends think and talk is not much different from that of the most illiterate grandmothers in our society.

No smoke without fire

I do not mean to paint a glorious picture of Yarmouk, nor do I aim to deem everything people say about it false. Rather, I am calling for a more realistic, thoughtful, and educated position.

Yes, on the one hand, no smoke without fire. There are at Yarmouk, and in each of its departments, students who are virtually hopeless. And these are of two distinct types. There are, first, those carefree and irresponsible individuals, some of whom come from privileged social and academic backgrounds, who spend the four years hanging out in cliques to gossip and to make fun of their diligent peers. Even though they have the potential to excel, they seem to have no motivation to learn. They do the bare minimum, enough to get by. Clearly, such students are a burden to the university and to society.

The second group comprises those who find themselves in the wrong department. They discover early on that they have chosen the wrong field of study, and yet they feel obliged to stick it out. Either because their daddy will shoot them if they do not major in the subject he likes, or because, for job reasons or prestige, they prefer a D in one specialisation to an A in another. These students have the motivation but not the ability. They are like spoiled tomatoes: Wash them, dry them, boil them, fry them, freeze them, squeeze them, they remain spoiled.

Both groups make unimpressive graduates. However, their number is not as overwhelming as some would have us believe. Moreover, and as some people seem to have forgotten, the university graduates some of the best students in the whole region. I

find at Yarmouk students who are as good as those in the best colleges in the world: Highly motivated, conscientious, and brilliant. In the English Department, there are students whose English is first class. They comprehend, read, speak, and write beautifully. It is really unjust to discriminate against them.

Figures speak

In an average class in the English Department (the situation in other departments is not much different), this is what you get: 10 per cent are outstanding students, 25 per cent good, 35 fair, and 30 poor. If we weigh Yarmouk against similar institutions, this statistical picture looks, believe it or not, quite normal. However, we do not, and ought not to, compare ourselves with mediocre or even satisfactory schools. In this society, we always aspire to be the best. Jordan, though a developing country, has achieved remarkable success in education and has played, quite ably and effectively, the role of the leader and the adviser (i.e. to some neighbouring countries) in this area for decades. It is only natural and healthy, therefore, for us to demand high-quality graduates. And this is why we find, and rightly so, the first and last statistical items above truly unsettling.

At the same time, we ought to be mature and realistic in our conception of the problems we face and the abilities we possess. The reasons why Yarmouk does not live up to our expectations are plausible and tangible. Under the circumstances, we cannot expect more from this university. Yarmouk is barely eleven years old. In fact, its permanent (local) faculty members started arriving only five years ago. As a result, and until now, there are still some serious administrative and academic problems facing its development. Additionally, Yarmouk is not an elite establishment: It is what you might call a people's university. It admits a large number of applicants, especially from rural areas, who are significantly less competitive than those from Amman and the major cities. Furthermore, the classes, despite their gradual decrease, are still fairly large.

Finally, no one is as acutely and painfully aware of the need to upgrade the quality of the graduates as Yarmouk itself. This realisation alone is significant. However, the university is not silent, and one can already detect positive signs: Admission is getting tougher, slowly but steadily; staff members are gaining experience and getting to know the students better; curricula are being better adapted to the students' needs; and a form of tradition, so essential to the well-being of any school, is beginning to emerge.

Dr. Majdoubeh is on the Faculty of the English Language Department of the Yarmouk University. He contributed this article to the Jordan Times.

Contrasting reactions to Reagan's last year

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuters

LONDON — Few American presidents could have evoked such contrasting reactions outside the United States as Ronald Reagan, who this week entered his last year in office.

To Washington's allies in Europe and Asia, Reagan is the man who, despite some disagreements, gave them strong leadership, standing up to the Soviet Union while at the same time negotiating for realistic and far-reaching arms control accords.

Ironically, a Reuters survey shows, some of the most upbeat assessments of Reagan come from the Soviet Union itself, a land he once branded an "evil empire." The comments appeared to reflect the new-found warmth between the U.S. president and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

But for large areas of the Third World, especially Arab and Latin American states, the Reagan presidency has meant seven lean years. Officials in these countries said they felt U.S. prestige had waned during his term of office. Reagan's standing with his allies suffered two blows over the past year with the "Irangate" scandal, in which proceeds from covert arms sales in Iran were said to have gone to contra rebels in Nicaragua, and the October stock market crash.

Irangate was seen as contradicting a proclaimed U.S. policy of not negotiating with hostage-takers, while the Wall Street crash, widely blamed on ballooning U.S. budget and trade deficits, seemed to indicate a lack of financial will-power.

But comments from European officials suggested that Reagan's signing of a medium-range missile (INF) treaty with the Soviet Union last month had gone some way to repairing the damage and dispelling fears that he could no longer deal with Moscow.

Michaela Geiger, a spokeswoman for West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrat Party, said: "President Reagan enjoys our esteem in the federal republic."

"Even the SPD and Greens (opposition parties), who have been hostile to President Reagan for years, have to admit that his course of firmness... has paid off in the way of the INF treaty."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has also staunchly defended Reagan as a vigorous leader despite his troubles, although she and other British ministers have voiced dissatisfaction with White House economic policies.

Officials of conservative European governments make little secret of their preference for Reagan over his predecessor Jimmy Carter, whose wavering policies, they say, led to Soviet expansion in the Third World and humiliation by Iran.

But public views of Reagan may be different from those of political leaders. Cartoonists and satirical broadcasters in Britain and France regularly portray the former actor as a bumbling old man, still living in his Hollywood past and unable to grasp the

issues his aides present him with.

Some academics also see him as a weakened figure. Rinjiro Sodei, a politics professor at Hosei University in Tokyo, noted that most U.S. presidents become "lame ducks" in their last year or two of tenure.

"I call President Reagan a 'sitting duck' because he is in a worse position following the defeat in the 1986 mid-term (congressional) elections," he said.

An official Chinese magazine, Peking Review, said Reagan's inconsistency at the 1986 U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik and the Irangate affair had lost America the trust of old allies.

"His image in history has been tarnished," it said. "Instead of a strong and honest leader, Reagan is perceived as deficient, with a poor grasp of policy and a detached management style."

In Moscow, by contrast, Boris Korolyov, chief of the North American Department of the Novosti press agency, said Reagan had the strength to go on working for new major disarmament agreements.

"As I see it, this makes him stronger as a man and as a political leader because, in the twilight of his political career, he has a major task ahead and will do everything possible to see it through before he steps aside," he said.

But in Latin America, officials have been disillusioned with what they see as Reagan's insensitivity to national pride in the region, his emphasis on force rather than persuasion, and his obsession with Nicaragua.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, who won the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for a plan to end the civil war in Central America, said in a recent interview:

"As long as Washington is convinced that the only way to achieve peace in Nicaragua is by military aid to the contras, the administration will remain isolated by all of Latin America."

The disenchantment is shared in the Arab World, where the Reagan administration has hardened the image of the United States as an interloper strongly biased in favour of Israel.

"The Gulf states may feel more secure with the U.S. flag protecting their ships, but they feel uneasy over the large American fleet on their doorstep," said an Arab envoy.

"In terms of the hostages in Lebanon and the Arab-Israeli conflict, Reagan appears ill-informed and unable to produce a coherent and equitable foreign policy."

Looking to the future, analysts in several countries said Reagan's best hope of success was a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union. But they said Reagan faced increasing difficulties at home, with in-fighting gaining intensity as the presidential elections approached.

"The most difficult single problem is less Reagan himself than the possibility of confusion in American politics," said William Wallace, deputy director of Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Palestinian radio gains mass audience, spurs uprising

By Paul Taylor
Reuters

TEL AVIV — A new Palestinian radio station believed to be broadcasting from Syria has gained a mass audience among Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, fanning an uprising against Israeli occupation to the alarm of Israeli officials.

"This is radio Al Quds (Jerusalem), the station for the liberation of the land and the man," says the call-sign, first heard on January 1.

The station features patriotic Palestinian music and poetry and a combination of news, interviews, statements by resistance groups in the occupied territories, and calls in Hebrew to Israeli troops to lay down their arms.

"Everyone is listening to it. More than anything else, this station makes people feel proud, it raises their spirits," said Daoud Kuttub, a Palestinian journalist in East Jerusalem.

A random sampling of taxis, offices and homes in Jerusalem and Gaza suggests the station has acquired a big following.

Interview with deportees

Among the highlights have been an interview with four Palestinian activists expelled by Israel to South Lebanon earlier this month, conducted in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley.

The radio has also broadcast instructions in a child's voice to Palestinian children on how to

propel stones with catapults and slingshots.

"They are riding this wave of violence that's going on in the territories, broadcasting anti-Israeli poison," said Edmund Saheik, head of Israel radio's Arabic broadcasting.

Israeli troops have killed 39 Palestinians and wounded more than 500 with gunfire and beatings since violent anti-Israeli protests erupted in the occupied territories on December 9.

The station, easily picked up on medium wave (AM) throughout Israel, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, has not declared any political affiliation or said where it is broadcasting from.

One Palestinian in the Gaza Strip said he believed it was being transmitted secretly from somewhere in Jerusalem, others said they thought it came from Sidon, in Lebanon.

Transmitting from Syria?

But an Israeli security source said it was broadcasting from a powerful transmitter in southern Syria, clearly with the backing of the Damascus government.

Palestinians say its slogans suggest it is run by a Syrian-backed Palestinian group, probably Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).

But they say the station is unusually non-sectarian.

The PFLP-GC carried out a spectacular hang-glider raid on northern Israel last November in

which a Palestinian suicide fighter flew from Lebanon to an army base near Kiryat Shmona and killed six Israeli soldiers before being shot dead.

One of the Hebrew slogans with which the radio urges Palestinian demonstrators to taunt Israeli soldiers is: "Kiryat Shmona 6-1."

Israeli officials say they are very worried that the station is so popular among Israel's 650,000 Arab citizens, as well as the 1.5 million Palestinians in the occupied territories.

"I think those who listen to it find it quite encouraging. They are broadcasting incitement," a senior Israeli defence official said. "It is hard to measure their influence, but it is certainly a problem."

The clandestine broadcasters receive up-to-the-minute reports from helpers inside the occupied territories.

"A new leaflet calling for a strike or a demonstration appears on the streets in Jerusalem and within a couple of hours it is read on the radio," one listener said.

The station interviewed Basam Shakra, the deposed mayor of Nablus, at his West Bank home by telephone, presumably from Europe. There are no telephone links between Syria and the occupied territories.

However no Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader has yet been heard and all the broadcasters are anonymous.

The radio has begun naming Arab policemen and Arabs work-

ing for Israel's civil administration in the occupied territories, giving their addresses and even the number of children, and urging them to quit their jobs immediately.

Israeli security sources said the broadcasts appeared to be a direct incitement to attack those named.

Israel threatens jamming

"One day or another, Israel is going to have to deal with it. We have never in the past jammed radio stations but that is something that could be done," Saheik said.

He said most Israeli Arabs and Palestinians in the occupied territories still listened to Israel radio's Arabic broadcasts and watched the Arabic news on Israel television.

Many also watch Jordanian television, easy to receive throughout Israel and the territories, and listen to radio stations as far afield as Cairo and Baghdad.

A PLO station broadcasts on short wave from the Iraqi capital, but it is difficult to receive in Israel.

Israeli and Palestinian experts attribute the new station's success partly to the timing of its launch.

"They hit the right moment. People know the East Jerusalem newspapers can't publish much about the uprising because of Israeli censorship, and they hear more propaganda than before on Israel radio, so they switch to Radio Al Quds," Kuttub said.

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AMMAN JORDAN

Anti-smoking surge put world's smokers on defensive

Reuters

FROM Red Square to Times Square, from the commuter trains of Tokyo to the Australian outback, the world's smokers are on the defensive.

The warnings are everywhere — on cigarette packets, billboards and on television — "Caution: Smoking can be hazardous to your health." And if smokers don't get the message, there are laws to keep them from lighting up.

You can't book a seat in the smoking section on domestic flights in the Soviet Union or Australia. There are none, even on the nine-hour trip from Moscow to the Siberian city of Khabarovsk or the six-hour hop from Sydney to Perth.

Moscow's Red Square is perhaps the only outdoor smokeless zone in the world, where smoking is banned to show respect to Lenin, whose embalmed body lies in a mausoleum there.

In the United States, the Los Angeles suburb of Beverly Hills has passed an ordinance banning smoking from all restaurants and most public areas. Smoking bans have been instituted in San Francisco and will go into effect in New York in April.

U.S. cigarette exports soar

But despite curbs on smoking in the United States — government health warnings, bans on some flights and in government offices, no television advertising — exports of American-made cigarettes have never been higher.

About 100 billion U.S. cigarettes were sold abroad last year, finding a \$2 billion market in Japan, Taiwan, Greece and South Africa, among other countries.

"It's a status thing to smoke American-type cigarettes in the Third World," said one tobacco analyst with the U.S. Agriculture Department.

The cachet of the cigarette is a powerful influence in China, where 340 million smokers puff their way through 1.3 thousand billion cigarettes each year.

Chinese film heroes and glamour queens are often shown brandishing cigarettes, and the offer of a smoke is almost as popular a greeting as a handshake, despite a tentative government plan to discourage the habit.

Working against the campaign are China's chain-smoking senior leader Deng Xiaoping, who at 83 is a firm advocate of the benefits of smoking, and the state tobacco monopoly, which often puts out information at odds with the ministry of health.

Little opposition in Japan

There is little overt opposition to cigarettes in Japan, although no-smoking areas are set aside in government offices, hospitals, railway carriages and aircraft. Smoking is banned on Tokyo subway stations because of the fire risk and not fear of smoking-related ailments.

Japanese cigarette packs carry a polite note: "Don't smoke too much, it's bad for your health."

"A lot of people are keeping an eye on each other," a health ministry official said. "If someone lights up in the post office, the person next to him will say, 'excuse me, didn't you know there's no smoking here?'"

In Argentina, where 1.7 million cigarette packs are sold annually, enough for three packs a day for each resident, a newly-founded anti-tobacco union plans a world tobacco and health congress in 1992. Smoking is banned on public transport in Buenos Aires and no television advertisements for tobacco are allowed before 10 p.m.

But elsewhere in Latin America, TV commercials still show Marlboro men galloping into the sunset, a macho symbol of the glories of tobacco in the American West.

Marlboro cigarettes are popular in Mexico, where pop stars and salsa musicians regularly endorse cigarettes, and people feel no qualms about violating the smoking ban in theatres.

Tobacco-producing Colombia does little to discourage smokers aside from a non-smoker day sponsored by the country's anti-cancer league.

In Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, the health benefits of eschewing smoking are often outweighed by the economic power of the cigarette manufacturers.

Cigarette companies are major economic forces in all three countries, contributing to tax revenues and employment.

International health officials have said that Western tobacco companies, seeking to compen-

sate for lost markets at home, are pushing hard in Asian markets to gain younger smokers.

India, which claims to be the world's largest tobacco producer, has no plans to prohibit smoking, even though as many as a million Indians die each year of tobacco-related diseases. However, each pack of cigarettes carries a health warning.

Italy's health ministry says it has more urgent priorities, such as a campaign against AIDS and the reorganisation of the health service, but quit-smoking classes are drawing record numbers of people who want to kick the habit.

France torn by controversy

France, the land of Gauloise and Citane, is torn by the to-smoke-or-not-to-smoke controversy. Tobacco manufacturers have launched a campaign to promote mutual tolerance between smokers and non-smokers. Aimed at France's 15 million smokers, full-page newspaper advertisements warn "he who sows intolerance reaps the tempest."

In Norway, the government disconfirms smokers with "public awareness" campaigns and high tobacco taxes. But in environment-conscious Denmark, parliament recently rejected a proposed smoking ban in government offices.

In East Germany, smoking is banned on some public transport, but there is no concerted campaign against smokers. West Germany has launched a national campaign aimed at reducing teenage smoking.

Turkey's health minister is planning to smoke his last cigarette on national television, together with other personalities who have vowed to give up.

But in Australia, where smoking is banned in government offices, on domestic flights and interstate bus trips, smokers are fighting back.

The freedom of choice and smokers' rights group (known as Fair Go) is putting up a candidate in a coming federal by-election to fight interference from what it calls "the nanny state."

"People who believe in the freedom of choice, and the principle of Fair Go, are heartily tired of the harassment of the smoker which the federal government is clearly encouraging," a Fair Go spokeswoman said.



Pregnant smokers: Their unborn children smoke too

Successes against smoking in 4 countries began with citizens' outcry

By Peter Ozorio

TOKYO — Four countries who had scored successes against smoking by the mid-1980s — particularly in decreasing the number of male smokers — owe their achievements, in large part, to the initiative of ordinary citizens. Their outcry against tobacco-related disease, combined with a spirited public debate in the mass media, spurred governments to act.

The call to action occurred in the 1960s and 1970s, according to stories of anti-tobacco campaigns from Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom told in "Successes Against Smoking," a 20-page booklet released by the World Health Organisation for the 6th International Conference on Smoking or Health, held from 9-11 November 1987 in Tokyo.

It showed that by the mid-1980s, the number of male smokers declined by 14 per cent in Finland, by 13 per cent in Norway, by 20 per cent in Sweden, and by 27 per cent in the United Kingdom.

According to WHO estimates, 85 per cent of all deaths from lung cancer, 75 per cent from chronic bronchitis and emphysema, and 25 per cent from ischaemic heart disease in men under 65 are caused by tobacco.

The public demand in the four countries for measures to curb smoking, the "biggest avoidable cause of ill health and premature death," the publication notes, brought on stepped-up lobbying by concerned groups. A coalition of citizen organisations — societies against allergy, asthma, cancer, heart and lung diseases, grass-roots groups such as Norway's *Rockfritt Miljø*, as well as medical associations — eventually swayed their parliaments.

Legislation

Legislation followed, foremost of which were laws restricting or banning advertising and promotion of tobacco products, or requiring that health warnings be displayed on them. The four countries already ban sales of cigarettes to youngsters under 16.

Information and educational material flowed. All four countries aimed programmes essentially at youth, a particularly vulnerable group, but also at doctors, nurses, midwives, teachers and opinion leaders.

In a notable example of a programme directed at youth, Britain called on the comic book hero, Superman, and created an

adversary for him, Nick O'Teen, for a television and poster campaign from 1980 to 1982.

Sweden, however, has also singled out adult smokers who wanted to quit, gearing campaigns and cessation courses to them. It reasoned that a reduction in adult smoking rates helps to influence children to smoke less and not to start. The country committed itself in 1978 to a goal of a "Non-Smoking Generation of Youth." Norway did the same in 1983.

Another common characteristic of the four countries' campaigns is that each provided for evaluation, seeking to determine in particular the attitude of the general public to anti-tobacco

measures. A survey in Finland showed that the public was "increasingly favourable" to curbs, and in Norway that popular sentiment "supports the regulation of indoor smoking."

Taxation

Taxes played a part in the campaigns. Under Finnish law, at least 0.5 per cent of tobacco revenue is set aside for health education and research, "thus giving the anti-tobacco programme stability and security," the booklet says. A similar scheme is under consideration in Norway.

And Norway has brought cigarette consumption down

through a policy of taxation. It slapped a 65 per cent levy on a 20-cigarette pack which raised the price to approximately U.S.\$3. And a 20 per cent price hike in Britain, enforced in 1981, has been attributed to a 16 per cent reduction in overall smoking.

The experience of the four countries could serve as a model for other nations, the booklet states, and in particular for developing countries where the cigarette habit is already widespread. The lesson from Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom is that "smoking rates do go down in response to consistent action."

Here is a chronology of developments in the four countries:

— **Finland:** In 1971, Finns petitioned their government to act following studies that showed them with the highest male mortality rates in the world from coronary heart disease. In 1976 the government launched a countrywide information and education programme under the National Bureau of Health, and Parliament passed the Finnish Tobacco Act.

The result: By the early 1980s, the number of male smokers had decreased in north Karelia, a country with the highest mortality, by 14 per cent — from 52 per cent in 1972 to 38 per cent in 1982.

— **Norway:** In 1967, a committee set up by Norway's health

ministry drew up a report, "Influencing Smoking Behaviour," for a national anti-tobacco programme. This followed a public outcry that resulted from front-page coverage by the Norwegian press of reports on smoking and health by the U.S. Surgeon General in 1964 that unequivocally linked tobacco to disease.

In 1970, the Norwegian parliament established a National Council on Smoking and Health, charging it to carry out "government measures against the harmful effects of tobacco." In 1975 it passed the Act on Restrictive Measures for Marketing of Tobacco Products.

The result: By the early 1980s the number of male smokers had decreased by 13 per cent — from 53 per cent in 1974 to 40 per cent in 1982. In addition the numbers of teen-age smokers had also declined — for boys from 40 per cent to 26 per cent, and for girls from 41 per cent to 22 per cent.

— **Sweden:** In 1963, responding to a call by 25 scientists for an anti-tobacco campaign, Sweden established the National Smoking and Health Association to serve in an advisory capacity to its National Bureau of Health and Welfare.

Many of these recommendations were again processed by the central and state governments and built into plans and operations. In 1978, an international conference on primary health care convened by the WHO spelt out the goal of "Health for All" and identified primary health care approach as the main procedure. India was a signatory to the international conference.

In addition, the number of 13-year-old smokers had sharply declined — for boys from 40 per cent to 5 per cent, and for girls from 16 per cent to 6 per cent.

— **United Kingdom:** In 1962 and 1971 the Royal College of Physicians published reports on "Smoking and Health" that led to the founding of Action on Health, a citizens group dedicated to rallying voluntary action against smoking.

In response the government established in 1986 what is renamed now the Health Education Authority, and later the Scottish Health Education Group, to advise its Department of Health and Social Security on campaigns against what was described as the leading avoidable cause of death in the United Kingdom.

The result: By the early 1980s, the number of male smokers had declined by 27 per cent — from a high of 65 per cent in the late 1940s to 38 per cent in 1982. And the number of female smokers dropped from 8 per cent from 41 per cent to 33 per cent — WHO feature.

Health care in India

Time was when, in India, a healthy body was considered the first requisite for spiritual advance. With the passage of time the holistic approach to health got lost in the way. In the 40 years of independence India has been able to erect a nation-wide grid of health care centres. Much remains to be done but a solid foundation is there to build on. P.K. Unachankar, a special secretary in the Federal Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, reviews health services in India today.

INDIA has had a traditional system of health care as part of its cultural ethos. The Indian system of health care adopted a holistic approach and viewed health as a part of the total life style. The system drew largely upon nature for its curative and healing problems. It encouraged austere habits of living and physical fitness was an essential feature of the life style.

Indian system is perhaps the earliest system of health care which recognised a person's well-being as a composite of mental, spiritual, social and physical balance. However, with the passage of time this aspect of Indian culture and heritage suffered neglect and faded into background.

A survey of the health scene in India at the beginning of the 20th century would have presented a very dismal picture. The death rate was very high. The longevity was as low as 20 years. Communicable diseases such as malaria, smallpox, cholera and plague were rampant. There was no environmental protection. The health care system in the community was non-existent particularly in the rural areas. Socio-economic conditions were appalling and famines were not infrequent.

It was with the awakening of the national feeling that the people became conscious of the poor health conditions. The government was also prodded to act. The British government set up a committee called the "Health Survey and Development Committee" with Sir Joseph Bhoré as its chairman. The committee, popularly known as Bhoré Committee, presented its report and recommendations in 1946. The committee highlighted that environmental conditions are essential for healthful living and recommended a health plan.

It drew attention to the need for preventive and promotive aspects of health care and touched upon the problems of housing, sanitation, nutritional standards, socio-economic problems of unemployment and other environmental aspects which have their bearing on health. They also went into the question of medical care system in the country and made recommendations for extending it to the rural areas with the ultimate objective of providing adequate health protection to the preponderantly large sections of the rural population. They envisaged setting up of Primary Health Centres for the country as a whole. They also made detailed recommendations in regard to the control of communicable diseases, particularly malaria, tuberculosis, smallpox, cholera, plague, leprosy and others.

With the coming of independence and adoption of the constitution, the five year plans took into consideration the recommendations of the Bhoré Committee and tried to develop a health care programme for the country as a whole, with meagre resources of course.

The Bhoré Committee was followed by the Mudaliar Committee which was set up by the government in 1961. This committee was to assess and evaluate the progress in the field of medical sphere and relief work in the intervening years and also review the work done in the first and second five year plans.

The committee made wide ranging recommendations including medical and para-medical education and medical research.

Many of these recommendations were again processed by the central and state governments and built into plans and operations.

In 1978, an international conference on primary health care convened by the WHO spelt out the goal of "Health for All" and identified primary health care approach as the main procedure. India was a signatory to the international conference.

The government of India has already adopted the primary health care system in its approach to the problems of health care in the country. In 1983, the state formulated a national health policy which acknowledged the commitment of the country to attain the goal of "Health for All" by 2000 A.D. The policy emphasised the universal provision of comprehensive primary health care services as against hospital-based care-oriented approach then prevalent.

The policy envisaged the establishment of an elaborate rural health care system through a well-dispersed network of comprehensive primary health care services linked with extension and health education approach. It also provided for large scale transfer of knowledge, simple skills and technologies to health volunteers selected by the communities for ensuring decentralised primary health care system.

It also provided for establishment of a well-linked referral system at appropriate levels. The policy envisages reorientation of the existing health personnel and a comprehensive approach to health care system which recognises contribution of nutrition, water supply, sanitation, environmental protection, prevention of food adulteration, mother and child health care services, school health programme, family planning services and maintenance of quality of drugs.

The policy recognised the role of the traditional systems of medicine in the country comprising Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, yoga and naturopathy. It envisages measures to enable these systems to develop in accordance with their genius and use of services of these systems to develop preventive and promotive health care programme.

The policy laid down specific goals to be attained by the country by 1990 and 2000 in terms of birth rate, infant mortality rate, death rate, life expectancy and various other indicators relating to health programmes. As a result of the measures taken by the nation, an elaborate rural health care system comprising primary health centres (PHC), sub-centres, village health guides and traditional dais has been built up in the country. This entire structure will be in position by 1990. The traditional birth attendants are to be trained in every village. A sub-centre caters to a population of 5,000 people and has male and female multi-purpose workers providing preventive and promotive services to the people.

A PHC for a population of 30,000 with a doctor in position provides health care facilities for that population based largely on preventive and promotive programmes. The PHC supported by the sub-centres will be providing immunisation programme, mother and child health services and family planning services to the community. They also support the programmes for prevention of communicable diseases. The PHC will be linked to a community health centre (CHC) to be opened for a population of 100,000 people. The CHC will provide services of specialists and will be providing curative services for the referral cases from the PHC. These CHCs will, in due course, get linked to hospitals at sub-divisional and district levels which in turn get linked to the state hospitals and medical college hospitals. It is envisaged that about 130,000 sub-centres and 23,000 PHCs will be in position in the country by 1990. With the positioning of this rural health infrastructure, preventive and promotive health care facilities will become available to a large majority of people.

Besides developing an elaborate rural health infrastructure, programmes for the control of communicable diseases such as malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis are already in force. Since independence, smallpox and plague have been eradicated. Malaria which had been brought under control in the 60s had a resurgence in the 70s. However, intensive measures to control the disease have yielded results and the incidence has come down considerably. An environmental approach to the control of malaria is under trial which, when successful, would eliminate the use of pesticides for controlling malaria.

Mother and child health programmes have received impetus. Pregnant and nursing mothers are provided nutritional support. Pregnant mothers are given protection against tetanus and also given vitamin and iron supplements to control anaemia. Infants are provided immunisation against vaccine preventable diseases — diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and measles. The objective is to build up the health of the mother and the child as a step towards improvement of the health of the nation.

The family welfare programme which includes family planning practices has been envisaged mainly as an effort to improve the health of the mother and the child and in the process bring down the rate of growth of the population. The success of the various family welfare programmes adopted can be judged by the fact that the birth rate has fallen from 40 in the 50s to 33 in 1986; the death rate has fallen from 23 in 1951 to 11.7. The expectancy of life has risen from 41 in 1951 to 55. The infant mortality rate has come down from 140 in 1972 to 97 in 1985. While the progress of the country towards reaching the goal of Health for All by 2000 A.D. is steady, the tasks are still formidable and require tremendous effort — A United News of India feature.



Third World: No 1 market for tobacco producers

Top seeds win 1st round of Nabisco Grand Prix tourney

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP) — The four top seeds won their matches Monday in the opening round of the \$130,000 Nabisco Grand Prix Men's International Tennis Tourney being held in the Guarujá seaside resort.

More than 100 tennis players from West Germany, the United States, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, Bolivia and Argentina are participating in the seven-day tournament that counts for 60 points in the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) ranking and 100 points toward the Nabisco ranking.

Among top players in the tournament in the resort community, 50 kilometres southeast of South America's largest city, were Eliot Teltscher of the United States, ranked 21 worldwide by the ATP, Brazil's Luiz Mattar, ranked 39 and Lawson Duncan of the United States, ranked 97.

All three were to play their first matches Tuesday.

In the first matches of the opening round held Monday, Argentina's Javier Frana, ranked

114 by the ATP, defeated Brazil's Jose Amundar 7-6, 7-6, Uruguay's Diego Perez, ranked 117, overcame Brazil's Julio Goes 4-6, 6-0, 6-3. Marcelo Filippini of Uruguay, ranked 119, trounced Brazil's Mauro Menezes 6-0, 6-4 and Brazil's Cassio Motta, ranked no. 123, defeated West Germany's Markus Racki 6-1, 6-2.

Phelps beats Antonopolis

AUCKLAND (AP) — Third-seeded American Terry Phelps rallied Tuesday to score a 3-6, 6-2, 6-0 second-round victory over compatriot Lea Antonopolis in the \$50,000 International Tennis Tournament.

Phelps, 24, was one of six seeds to advance in the 56-draw outdoor hardcourt event, which

comprises part of the Virginia Slims series.

She was beaten by compatriot Gretchen Magers last year in the final.

Defending champion Magers advanced to the third round with a 6-2, 6-3 triumph over Sybille Noix-Chateau of France.

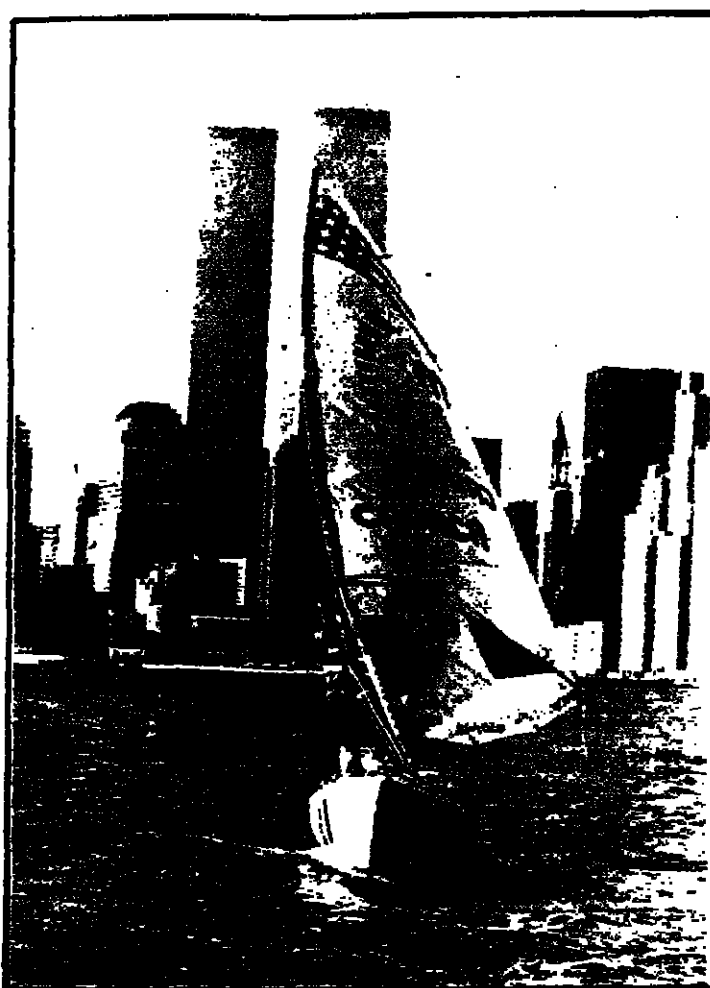
Another French player, Marie-Cristine Calleja, caused the only upset of the second-day of the tournament, downing 14th seeded Australian Louise Field 6-3, 7-6 (7-0) in a first-round match.

In other first-round action, Susan Mascarin of the United States, the 11th seed, defeated fellow American Vicki Nelson-Dunbar 6-2, 6-2.

The top eight seeds received first-round byes.

Second-round winners included eighth seeded Belgian teenager Anne Devries and her 12th seeded compatriot Sandra Wasserman.

Devries, 17, downed Annabel Croft of Britain 6-4, 6-1, while Wasserman, also 17, beat American Kim Steimmetz 7-6 (7-1), 6-3.



WINDSURFING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC: Stephane Peyron had won his bet to cross the Atlantic on a sailboard, solo, and without any help. He thus accomplished a real achievement, useless for some and fantastic for others, but which, at any rate, gives him a place among great modern adventurers (Photo by T. Camplon, SYGMA).

Everton, Sheffield meet again today

LONDON (R) — Lee Chapman extended Sheffield Wednesday's English F.A. Cup marathon with Everton to a fourth episode with an 85th minute equaliser Monday.

First Division champions Everton appeared to have wrapped up a fourth-round home tie with Second Division Middlesbrough when Trevor Steven scored in the 58th minute, the first time they had led in 268 minutes of the three-match series.

But Wednesday are nothing if not resilient, and as the home crowd's celebrations were warm-

ing up they conjured up a dramatic equaliser in this second replay.

Substitute Gary Owen's free kick was knocked out to Brian Marwood whose shot cannoned back to full back Nigel Worthington.

He smashed the ball back towards the crowded Everton goalmouth and Chapman stuck out a boot to deflect in one of the most crucial goals of his career.

Extra time failed to break the 1-1 deadlock and the two teams must meet again at the Sheffield side's Hillsborough ground on Wednesday.

Stevens' goal was only his fourth of the season, but his third against Wednesday. He rounded off a good run down the left and cross from Adrian Heath by heading into the far corner of the net.

In the night's other third-round second replay, Manchester City ended a dismal run by beating fellow Second Division side Huddersfield 3-0 to earn an away tie at Blackpool.

Their goals, all in the second half, came from full back Andy Hincliffe, David White and Imre Varadi.

Washington shows it knows how to trade

By Dave Goldberg
The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Contrary to the National Football League's conventional wisdom that good teams build through the draft, the Washington Redskins have had only three first-round draft picks in the last 18 years. Yet, they have been to the Super Bowl three times in the last six years.

Their Super Bowl opponents, the Denver Broncos, are not afraid to wheel and deal although they have been much less extravagant with their top draft picks.

The Redskins have just six first-round picks on their roster, only three of whom were drafted by Washington: Wide receiver Art Monk, cornerback Darrell Green and offensive tackle Mark May.

Quarterback Doug Williams was signed as a free agent after the United States Football League folded; running back George Rogers was the first pick in the 1981 draft, taken by New Orleans and he cost Washington, naturally, its top pick in 1985.

Defensive tackle Dave Butz, St. Louis' first pick in 1974, was obtained in a typical George Allen deal for two no. 1s and No. 2 when Allen was coach and general manager.

The Redskins are basically the creation of 51-year-old general manager Bobby Beathard, who in 1979 took over a Washington team left bereft of almost any draft choices by Allen, whose motto, "the future is now" left the future looking bleak.

But Beathard's philosophy is not that different. He would just as soon stockpile lower picks or bid for a proven blue-chipper by surrendering high picks. Four years after he took over, Washington won the Super Bowl with 26 free agents and 11 players drafted below the fifth round.

More recently, he has done what Allen did — trade away

high picks. He got Rogers for a no. 1, and he was in the bidding for both Eric Dickerson and linebacker Cornelius Bennett, but, typically, he didn't have enough high draft choices to give up for them.

But no one cares as long as the Redskins win — and they do. They have had just one losing season during Beathard's tenure: 6-10 in 1980.

Some of the best players just seem to come from nowhere, such as Clarence Vaughan, an eighth-round pick last year who suddenly appeared as a nickel back and blitzer in the NFC title game, and linebackers Rashaad Lewis and Kurt Gouveia, fifth and eighth round picks in 1986 who spent last season red-shirting on injured reserve.

Then there's Jay Schroeder, the quarterback who succeeded Joe Theismann and will likely succeed Williams.

He played only one college football game, as a freshman at UCLA, then signed a baseball contract with Toronto. Schroeder was grabbed by Beathard on the third round in 1985, astounding even the draft scholars who pride themselves on keeping tabs on the most obscure players. A year ago, in his first full season, he threw for 4,109 yards, the 10th best in NFL history.

Beathard is not always perfect. In 1986, he traded his no. 1 choice in 1987 to San Francisco for a chance to move up in the second round and grab wide receiver Walter Murray. He couldn't sign Murray, so he traded him for a no. 2 to Indianapolis, where he has been a disappointment.

He also used his first pick in 1985 (in the second round) on cornerback Tory Nixon, then cornered him off on San Francisco, where he has been a marginal player.

Vauxhall cars return to world rally

LONDON (R) — Vauxhall cars will return to the World Rally Championship after a break of seven years when Briton Malcolm Wilson leads a team in the Swedish motor rally starting Feb. 4. Wilson told reporters he would contest several Europe-based rounds of this year's championship in an Astra 2.0 GTE.

England to field off-spinners

SYDNEY (R) — England off-spinners John Emburey and Eddie Hemmings will both play in the Bicentennial Cricket Test against Australia at the Sydney Cricket Ground starting Friday. England captain Mike Gatting has said Tuesday.

Gatting told reporters after his side arrived from New Zealand that England would play both off-spinners at a ground which has favoured spin bowling in recent years.

The England skipper said he respected the Australians, who beat New Zealand 1-0 in their recent three-match test series and thrashed the same opponents in the World Series Cup one-day finals.

Lendl bounces back

HONG KONG (R) — World number one Ivan Lendl, beaten in the Australian Open semifinals last week, bounced back with a 6-4, 6-1 win over American Tim Mayotte in an exhibition tennis match here Tuesday.

"You have to put defeats like the one last week by Pat Cash behind you and this was a good way of doing it," said Lendl.

Samaranch champions European campaign against drug abuse

PARIS (R) — International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Juan Antonio Samaranch has championed a European crusade against drug abuse in sport.

Samaranch, addressing an unprecedented "European symposium on doping" on Monday, said coaches and doctors could be more to blame than athletes in doping abuse cases.

"The athletes are not the guilty ones. The guilty ones are those who surround the athletes, though not all of them," he added.

He said the IOC applied strict anti-doping controls and 13 participants had been suspended at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. "We must protect the health of the athletes. We can't permit cheating," he said.

Christian Bergelin, French secretary of state for sports, and Prince Alexandre de Merode, Belgian IOC vice-president and president of the Olympic committee's medical commission, chaired the symposium, which featured top-level athletes, sports medicine authorities, sports administrators and members of the European Council and Parliament.

European hurdles champion Stephane Caristan presented the "athlete's charter against doping" — a campaign he is leading in France. It declares a commitment never to resort to drugs and calls for random doping controls and uniformity of penalties for all sports federations.

Piggott collapses in prison

LONDON (R) — Former champion jockey Lester Piggott, serving a three-year prison sentence for tax fraud, collapsed in his cell on Monday and was taken to hospital, officials said.

The incident at highpoint prison near Newmarket, 80 kilometres north of London, occurred amid news that 52-year-old Piggott is facing further tax investigation. He was unconscious when admitted to Bury St. Edmunds Hospital but "made a quick and spontaneous recovery," hospital manager Robert Jones said.

Jones denied that Piggott had been assaulted and added doctors were still trying to establish the cause of his condition.

He was later transferred to the prison hospital in Norwich, West England.

In October, Piggott pleaded guilty to nine charges of failing to declare income and one charge of defrauding customs and excise.

An inland revenue spokesman said the case was not closed. "It was made clear in court that we had only then gone up to 1984. The investigation is continuing."

Piggott has repaid £3 million (\$5.3 million) in tax and interest for the years up to 1984 when he ended his career as an active rider after chalking up a record 5,000 victories.

The new investigation will be looking into Piggott's financial dealings during his later years as a trainer.

The three months in a two-man cell have been troublesome for one of the country's greatest sporting heroes. Piggott is an aloof man suffering from a speech defect and partial deafness. He was described by his lawyer as of limited intellectual capacity outside the racing track.

Committee rejects Dennis appeal

LONDON (R) — Mark Dennis, who has the worst disciplinary record in the English League, failed in his appeal against a 53-day ban when he appeared before a football association appeal committee Monday.

The Queen's Park Rangers defender was found guilty of bringing the game into disrepute in December after the 11th dismissal of his turbulent career.

The appeal committee changed their punishment to an immediate eight-match ban.

U.S. basketball roundup

Bullets bag 3rd victory over 76ers

LANDOVER, Maryland (AP) — Moses Malone scored 26 points and Bernard King added 22 Tuesday night as Washington defeated the Philadelphia 76ers 118-117 in overtime. The victory was the seventh straight at home for the Bullets since Wes Unseld took over as coach and their third in a week over Philadelphia.

After Gerald Henderson's 3-pointer gave Philadelphia a 114-113 lead, Malone then grabbed a rebound and dunked the ball with 23 seconds to play in the extra period. Mike Gminski missed two short jumpers, and the second was rebounded by Bernard King, who was fouled. King made two free throws.

Malone added another free throw with 10 seconds left to give Washington a 118-114 lead before Henderson hit his second 3-pointer of the overtime period for the

final margin.

Jazz 119, Cavaliers 96

Utah reserve Rickey Green scored the NBA's 5-million point at the end of the third period and the Jazz went on to defeat Cleveland Cavaliers 119-96. Green's milestone came on a 3-point shot, giving the Jazz an 92-67 lead. His basket was the 5,000,001th point since the NBA began play in the 1946.

Before the fourth period began, there was a ceremony and Green autographed the ball, which will go to the basketball hall of fame in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Karl Malone paced the winners with 36 points, while John Stockton had 20 points and 13 assists. Leading 52-51 at halftime.

Malone and Stockton scored 10 points apiece as Utah outscored the Cavaliers 29-7 in the opening 9:36 of the third quarter.

Brad Daugherty, Mark Price and Mark West scored 14 points each for Cleveland.

Bucks 105, Warriors 105

Paul Pressey gave Milwaukee the lead with 26 seconds remaining on a driving layup and the Bucks scored the game's final seven points to pull out a 108-105 victory over Golden State.

Sidney Moncreiff added two free throws for Milwaukee with five seconds left and the Warriors threw away the inbounds pass following the second foul shot to assure the Buck's victory.

Milwaukee broke a three-game losing streak, its longest of the season.

Khaosai retains WBA junior boxing title

BANGKOK (R) — Khaosai Galaxy of Thailand retained his World Boxing Association (WBA) junior bantamweight title by beating his compatriot Kongtoranee Payakarun on points Tuesday in the hardest fight of his four-year reign.

It was the first time the big-punching southpaw champion had been taken the distance after seven previous defences.

After 12 rounds of chasing the

exclusive challenger he looked exhausted and as relieved as any of his fans packed into Bangkok's Lumpini Stadium when the result was announced. All three judges scored him clearly ahead.

The pattern was established in the opening round with the bullish, eager Khaosai walking, sometimes even running, round the ring trying to nail down Kongtoranee as he weaved, backed off and covered up, occasionally flicking out counter punches.

Khaosai grew ever more frustrated as all attempts to land his lethal left failed. He even took a mandatory eight count in the fifth when he slipped over pulling away from a right thrown by the challenger as they broke from a clinch.

Both men began to slow down and at one moment in the 10th Khaosai stopped and lowered his gloves, apparently clueless as to how to make contact with his prancing opponent.

Short takes commanding lead in chess

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick (AP) — English grandmaster Nigel Short took a commanding 2-0 lead in his World Chess Championship Candidates Match with Gyula Sax of Hungary after scoring a 45 move victory Monday.

Grandmaster Jonathan Speelman notched a second English victory when he defeated Yasser Seirawan, the United States' top player, to seize the lead in their six-game duel.

The winner of the Candidates Series will challenge world champion Garry Kasparov for his title in 1990.

The victors in the seven matches played here will compete in a final knockout series of contests

at a later date to decide the challenger.

Playing with the disadvantage of the black pieces, Short, 22, sacrificed a pawn in the opening to use his queen to deeply pierce Sax's defences.

Already trailing in the match after his first round loss, Sax appeared restless.

After falling dramatically short of time, Sax blundered and allowed his king to be surrounded.

"The position was about equal, but impatience finally got the better of him," Short said after the game.

Playing white, Seirawan gained a small edge from the opening, but played too aggressively in a

complicated middle-game position.

Seirawan, 27, from Seattle, sacrificed a rook for a bishop to gain a dangerous attack against Speelman's king, but the 31-year-old Londoner beat back the assault to reach a winning endgame position.

With four games remaining, Speelman leads 1.5-0.5.

Soviet grandmaster Andrei Sokolov squeezed a victory against Canada's Kevin Spraggett to move into a 1.5-0.5 in their face-off.

Dutch grandmaster Jan Tim-

AP names athletes of the year

NEW YORK (AP) — Sprinter Ben Johnson, acclaimed the "world's fastest human" after breaking the world record in the 100-metre dash last year when he went unbeaten in 21 races, was named the Associated Press male athlete of the year on Sunday by an overwhelming margin.

Johnson became the first Canadian track athlete to win the honour and only the second in the award's 57-year history — the other was hockey player Wayne Gretzky in 1982. Johnson received 48 first-place votes, 18 seconds, 28 thirds and 322 points in balloting by sports writers and broadcasters. Points were allotted on a 5-3-1 basis.

Wide receiver Jerry Rice of the San Francisco 49ers, who set an NFL record with 22 touchdown receptions in only 12 games, finished second with 222 points on the basis of 22 firsts, 26 seconds and 34 thirds.

Chicago's Michael Jordan, the NBA's leading scorer this season, was third with 206 points, including 24 first-place votes, 22 seconds and 20 thirds.

The 26-year-old Johnson, a native of Jamaica, shattered the world record in the 100 by a remarkable one-tenth of a second last year, clocking 9.83 seconds in the final at the World Outdoor Championships Aug. 31 in Rome. Generally, when sprint records are broken, they are eclipsed by hundredths of seconds, not tenths.



Ben Johnson

Joyner-Kersey named female athlete of year

Track and field star Jackie Joyner-Kersey, considered the finest all-around woman athlete since Babe Didrikson Zaharias, was named Monday the Associated Press female athlete of the year for 1987.

Joyner-Kersey's victory, coming one day after sprinter Ben Johnson of Canada was selected male athlete of the year, completed a sweep by track and field athletes of the AP's year-end honours. It was only the third time in the 57-year history of the awards that athletes from the same sport were chosen in the same year.

The first was in 1945, when golfers Zaharias and Byron Nelson were named, and the second was in 1981 when tennis players John McEnroe and Tracy Austin were selected.

In balloting by 244 sports writers and broadcasters from throughout the United States, Joyner-Kersey received 128 first-place votes, 68 seconds and 16 thirds for a total of 880 points, with points allotted on a 5-3-1 basis.

Tennis player Steffi Graf of West Germany, winner of 11 tournaments, including the French Open, and winner of 75 of 77 matches in 1987, finished second with 806 points. She garnered 108 firsts, 82 seconds and 20 thirds.

Another tennis star, Martina Navratilova, the 1983 and 1984 female athlete of the year who won the Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles last year, was a distant third with 10 firsts, 26 seconds and 54 thirds for 182 points.

Completing the top five were figure skater Katarina Witt of East Germany, with six first-place votes and 140 points, and pro golfer Ayako Okamoto of Japan, 68 points.

The awards to Joyner-Kersey and Johnson will be presented by the Tampa Sports Club at a banquet in Florida Feb. 26.

Last year, Joyner-Kersey, 25, equaled the world outdoor record in the women's long jump, clearing 24 feet, 5.5 inches (745.5 cm), at the Pan American games in Indianapolis Aug. 13, then won the long jump and heptathlon gold medals in the world outdoor championships at Rome in September.

In the long jump, she sailed 24-1.75 (736 cm), beating East German Heike Drechsler, with whom she shares the world record, and took the heptathlon with 7,128 points, 564 more than her closest competitor.

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PLAZA

THE UNTOUCHABLES

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Reagan pledges to fight 'right to finish line' for favourite causes

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan, starting his last year in office, promised Congress he would fight for aid to Nicaraguan rebels, ratification of a U.S.-Soviet arms treaty and budget reform.

He told a joint session of Congress in his last annual State of the Union address Monday he would fight "all out, right to the finish line."

The former Hollywood film actor won some generous applause, but left the opposition Democrats, who have a majority in Congress, dissatisfied.

"We've come to the end of an era. The 'feel good' slogans have gone flat with time," Senate Democratic majority leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said.

A new poll by ABC News and the Washington Post showed most Americans did not share Reagan's optimism.

It said 59 per cent of those polled now believed the country was "seriously off on the wrong track," a 12-point increase in just over a month.

Another poll by CBS News and the New York Times showed 58 per cent disapproved of new aid for the Nicaraguan contra rebels.

The U.S. dollar dipped in Tokyo Tuesday with dealers reporting disappointment that Reagan did not announce any new measures to tackle the U.S. trade and budget deficits.

Reagan announced he would send a new contra aid request to Congress Wednesday, but did not say how much funding he would request. Officials say it will probably be about \$50 million, far less than the \$270 million contemplated earlier.

"My request to sustain the

freedom fighters will be submitted which reflects our mutual desire for peace, freedom and democracy in Nicaragua," he said in an attempt to persuade Democrats to vote for the aid package.

Many Reagan opponents believe Nicaragua should be given a chance to make good on its promises to adhere to a Central American peace plan signed last August before considering more aid.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Carlos Tunerman immediately criticized Reagan, saying his call for new contra aid was a cruel blow to the peace process.

In his speech Reagan said the U.S. position in the world had been transformed during his seven years in office as countries turned their backs on totalitarianism and planned economies.

"We've replaced 'blame America' with 'look up to America,'" he said. "There is only one description for what, together, we have achieved — a complete turnaround, a revolution."

He urged Congress to ratify the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty with Moscow signed last month that bans all superpower nuclear missiles with ranges of 300-3,400 miles (500-5,500 kilometres).

He called it a historic agreement holding hopes of a "future free of nuclear terror" that would be more likely if his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) — a land and space-based anti-missile system — came to fruition.

On the domestic front, Reagan

gave one last push for the conservative social agenda that brought him to power.

But even White House aides concede that his calls for an abortion ban, for leaving welfare programmes to state and local governments, and for a balanced budget amendment to the constitution were unlikely to make any headway.

Nevertheless, Reagan got his plea for budget reform across in dramatic fashion by dumping on his lectern with a loud thud what he said was 43 pounds (19 kilograms) of congressional spending resolutions sent to him instead of orthodox budget bills.

"Congress shouldn't send another one of these. And if you do, I will not sign it," he said to a gale of laughter from legislators who last year were three months late with the budget.

Blowing her a kiss, Reagan used his State of the Union address to praise first lady Nancy as a hero for sponsoring a nationwide anti-drug campaign.

Sitting in the audience with U.S. legislators and other guests as Reagan made his speech in the house chamber, the first lady looked surprised when her husband mentioned her name.

"The war against drugs is a war of individual battles, a crusade with many heroes — including America's young people and also someone very special to me."

"She has helped so many of our young people to say 'no' to drugs. Nancy, much credit belongs to you, and I want to express to you your husband's pride and your country's thanks," Reagan said.

As applause filled the room and the audience rose to give her a standing ovation, a wide-eyed

Mrs. Reagan reluctantly stood up as the president blew her a kiss and said with a laugh, "Surprised you, didn't I?"

\$1.5b to combat AIDS

Reagan said he would ask Congress to approve a record \$1.5 billion in 1989 to help combat AIDS.

Reagan said the government should lead the fight against diseases such as AIDS, but added that the primary responsibility for avoiding the fatal disease lies with the individual.

Proclaiming the goal of assuring a "highway to space," Reagan said he would soon announce a major commercial space initiative to boost the role of the private sector.

America's space effort needed private firms to pave the way for research and manufacturing in space, Reagan said.

House Speaker Jim Wright, appearing on National Television, outlined a Democratic agenda, including a trade bill that has been opposed by Reagan, and he called on the chief executive to go along with legislation to expand education programmes.

"He talked as if there were no deficit, as if he weren't responsible for it," said Representative Tony Coelho, another opposition Democrat. "This president doesn't have an ability to initiate. He doesn't have leadership ability any more."

Republicans, however, were pleased with Reagan's declaration that "we're not finished yet."

"He's certainly indicated he's not going to be a shrinking violet in his last year," said House Republican leader Bob Michel.

Japan imposes sanctions against North Korea

TOKYO (R) — Japan imposed sanctions against North Korea Tuesday, accusing Pyongyang of destroying a South Korean airliner and pledging to help prevent any attempt by the North to disrupt the Seoul Olympics.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said in a statement the sanctions would include stricter control of contacts between Japan and North Korea, a ban on all flights between the two countries and restrictions on shipping and visiting North Korean sailors.

Obuchi said Japan was certain Communist North Korea was behind the bombing of a Korean Air Lines (KAL) jet last November that killed all 115 people on board.

"(Japan) is convinced that the incident was caused by organised terrorism from North Korea," Obuchi said.

Japan's NHK television network quoted a spokesman for the North Korean Foreign Ministry as saying: "The sanctions announced by the Japanese government slander our country."

Obuchi said the sanctions would be maintained until after September's Seoul Olympics and then reconsidered in light of North Korea's actions.

Japan does not have any diplomatic relations with North Korea but the curbs on contact would apply to meetings between envoys in an another country.

There are no regular flights between the two countries but flights to and from Japan which

included a stop in Pyongyang would no longer be permitted. Some 170 North Korean ships visited Japanese ports in 1986.

Asked what evidence Japan had based its decision upon, Obuchi said: "The government has become fully convinced that it was an organised act of terrorism by North Korea... By conducting an overall and prudent examination from every angle of the affair."

Obuchi said Japan would also cooperate with South Korea in taking all possible safety measures for the Olympics, amid fears that Pyongyang may try to disrupt the games.

A senior Foreign Ministry official later said: "The Olympics are very important, not only for Korea but also for Japan and for Asia as a whole. We need it to be successful and we are determined to take measures to ensure its success."

He declined to specify what measures Japan would take but political analysts said one possibility was stricter checks on people in transit through Japan heading for the Olympics in Seoul.

In Seoul, a Foreign Ministry statement said South Korea welcomed the sanctions as an indication of the Japanese government's "willingness to eradicate international terrorism."

"We hope these measures will contribute to preventing North Korea's terrorist acts," the statement added.

Kohl in Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived in Prague Tuesday for a two-day visit, the first by a West German leader to Czechoslovakia in 15 years.

The official Cetecka news agency said Kohl was greeted at Prague's Ruzyně Airport by Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and other senior officials.

Kohl said in an interview Monday he would discuss Czechoslovakia's human rights record with Communist Party leader Milos Jakes.

Despite advocating a policy of reforms similar to those introduced by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Czechoslovak authorities have made the human rights monitoring group Charter 77 a target of repression in recent months.

20 killed, 18 missing in Mexican mine explosion

LAS ESPERANZAS, Mexico (AP) — Rescue workers Tuesday pulled more bodies from the charred depths of a coal mine, where an explosion and flash fire killed at least 20 men. Federal investigators said 18 people were still missing.

Friends and relatives of the buried miners huddled around campfires outside the mine's entrances near the shaft where workers were bringing victims to the surface.

As bodies were slowly recovered, guards at the gates called for family members to come inside and identify them.

Jorge Antonio Bonita said he was asked to identify a body believed to be that of his brother. "We couldn't tell who it was,"

Pentagon to add China to list of hostile nations

WASHINGTON (R) — The Defence Department has decided to add China to its public list of nations hostile to the United States, administration officials have said.

The officials told Reuters the move was prompted in part by Pentagon anger over China's denial of U.S. charges that it sold Silkorm missiles to Iran, which has fired them against Kuwait and at least one reflagged Kuwaiti tanker in the Gulf.

The administration officials, who asked not to be identified, confirmed a New York Times report that China would join a year-old Pentagon list of 30 designated hostile nations and areas — including the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, Cuba and North Vietnam — when a new list is made public by summer.

The Pentagon, which has seen a U.S. push to improve military ties with Peking eroded by the Silkorm issue, refused immediate comment on the report. "But it will happen. China will be on the new list," one administration official told Reuters.

"It does not mean we consider China a terrorist nation. But many of its interests obviously do not run parallel with ours," the official added.

Goria wins confidence vote

ROME (R) — Italy's fragile six-month-old government still faces the tough and uncertain task of steering its budget through a rebellious parliament despite surviving two confidence votes.

The government, led by Christian Democrat Prime Minister Giovanni Goria, called the votes Monday after suffering repeated defeats on clauses in the 1988 budget.

Members of his own five-party coalition have voted with the opposition on several occasions to defeat the government in secret ballots.

Goria won Monday night's two open votes comfortably 348-209 and 349-210 as majority deputies fell into line.

The confidence vote concerned a section of the budget dealing with state pensions.

Last week the opposition Communists with the support of some 20 majority deputies forced through an amendment raising 3,000 billion lire (\$2.4 billion) of extra money over the next three years for pensions for the poor.

Goria, a former treasury minister, said the country could not afford any more increases in public spending and called Monday's vote to absorb the funds raised in the amendment into existing provisions, taking money away from other pensions.

Although he passed the confidence vote hurdle, Goria still has a long way to go before the budget, which should have been approved by the end of last year, gets through.

Repeated delays and disagreements have meant parliament is voting on only the first of 43 clauses.

Parliamentary sources said opposition parties would continue to press for changes and the budget was unlikely to be passed before the end of next month.

Drug lords kill Colombian attorney general

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia's government was expected to meet Tuesday to adopt emergency measures to combat cocaine traffickers following the kidnapping and killing by drug barons of the country's attorney general, President Virgilio Barco said.

Barco said in a television address late Monday that the murder of Attorney Carlos Mauro Hoyos was "a challenge to the whole Colombian society" and pledged to step up government efforts "to fight organised crime and subversion."

Calling for a national crusade to protect the country, Barco said emergency measures would be adopted at a cabinet meeting Tuesday to strengthen the fight against cocaine traffickers.

A prominent group of traffickers who are fighting extradition to the United States and call themselves "the extraditables" claimed responsibility for Hoyos' murder Monday and said more bloodshed would follow.

"We announce that we have executed Attorney Carlos Mauro Hoyos for the crime of treason against the fatherland... you can report that the war will go on," the group said in a statement to local media.

Hoyos' bullet-riddled corpse, handcuffed and blindfolded, was discovered on a farm near the spot where he was ambushed early Monday on his way to the airport in Medellin, acting Attorney General Ignacio Arboleda told reporters.

It was not immediately clear if Hoyos, 42, was killed outright or died from wounds received when 10 gunmen, using four separate vehicles, fired on his car.

Two bodyguards died in the attack and witnesses said Hoyos was dragged wounded from the scene splattered with blood. One sobbing justice official who saw

the corpse said it was full of bullet holes.

Another kidnapping victim, Andres Pastrana, a leading opposition politician seized eight days ago, was freed Monday after police surrounded the farm where he was held in the mountain village of El Retiro, about 32 kilometres south of Medellin.

Hoyos was found in the same village and Pastrana, a candidate for mayor of Bogota, told reporters his captors, who escaped, had discussed plans to kidnap Hoyos in front of him.

In a communique stating their demands for Pastrana's release, the kidnappers declared war on Colombians who supported the extradition of Colombian citizens to the United States.

Hoyos was the latest in a long list of victims of the cocaine barons who have systematically murdered Colombia's judicial authorities.

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Australia celebrates 200th anniversary; aborigines mourn

SYDNEY (R) — Tall ships from around the globe went on a grand "parade of sail" Tuesday in Sydney Harbour, focal point of Australia's 200th anniversary of European settlement.

Three million Australians, lining every vantage point on the waterfront, and thousands of craft greeted the 200 ships from Australia and 40 other countries. But indigenous aborigines mourned the event by taking to the streets in their biggest rally ever.

They were protesting against what they see as an attempt to glorify the invasion of their homeland.

Officials said at least 10,000 aborigines — many with ceremonially painted bodies and carrying spears and boomerangs — were accompanied by a similar number of white supporters.

As the aborigines marched in Sydney's streets, the two-masted training ship Young Endeavour, a bicentennial gift from Britain, led the mile long line of ships around the harbour in a gentle breeze under a blue sky.

Britain's Prince Charles took the salute from aboard the Australian naval ship HMAS Cook, named after Captain James Cook who discovered the east coast of the vast island-continent in 1770.

30 hurt in continuing Bangladesh protests

DHAKA (R) — Riot police used teargas to disperse demonstrators in Dhaka during a nationwide opposition-led strike in Bangladesh Tuesday.

Opposition parties said at least 30 of their activists, trying to organise pickets near Dhaka University, were hurt in the incident.

Police said they dispersed the protesters because they were trying to hold an illegal rally to muster support for a boycott of parliamentary elections in March.

The strike was called in protest at police shooting in Chittagong which the opposition said killed at least 17 people and wounded more than 300 at a weekend rally.

Earlier Tuesday, hundreds of home-made bombs packed with metal fragments exploded in the streets of Dhaka, apparently to scare people into staying at home during the strike.

Police said offices, banks and shops across the country were closed and little transport was moving.

The main opposition parties called the strike, the 20th in two months, as a protest against the shooting in Chittagong Sunday.

The government said eight people were killed and 100 were injured, including some police officers, when police opened fire to disperse the opposition rally there.

"The police had to open fire because the opposition activists attacked the security forces with hand grenades and firearms," a government statement said.

More than 25,000 dock workers stayed at home in Chittagong Tuesday. Protesters also burnt a car whose driver tried to travel through the city's deserted streets.

Opposition leader Sheikh Hasina, who had planned to address the Chittagong rally, has vowed to avenge the deaths.

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Woman hands in lost property of \$140,000

TURIN, Italy (R) — A Sicilian woman found 200 million lire (\$140,000) worth of cash in an empty railway compartment in this northern city and promptly handed it over as lost property, police have said. They said nobody had yet claimed the banknotes, have said. The elderly woman found in a cardboard box on a luggage rack, but if no owner could be traced they would automatically become the property of the Bank of Italy. The woman who found the money declined to be identified.

East 57th Street becomes most expensive

NEW YORK (AP) — East 57th Street edges out Tokyo's Ginza and a neighbouring stretch of Fifth Avenue as the world's most expensive street, according to a rental survey. The survey, which charted ground floor retail rents, found that the average rate on East 57th is \$425 a square foot (.09 metre), compared to \$375 on Fifth between 52nd and 58th Streets. Retail rents on the Ginza average \$400 a square foot. Last year, in a survey of American average \$400 a square foot. Fifth Avenue came out on top. Michael Hirschfeld, whose real estate firm compiled the survey, said the shift was attributable to new space coming on the market on East 57th and construction which has tied up some space on Fifth. Rounding out the top 10 were: Madison Avenue between 60th and 79th Streets in New York; Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills, California; Michigan Avenue in Chicago; Bond Street in London; Worth Avenue in Palm Beach, Florida; Rue De Faubourg St. Honore, Paris; and Bloor Street, Toronto.

3,000-year-old antiques seized

NICOSIA (R) — An Iranian smuggling gang which illegally excavated 3,000-year-old bronze artefacts has been smashed by law enforcement agents, the Iranian news agency IRNA has reported. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the objects, including daggers and harpoons dating back to 1,000 B.C., had been seized and would be put on display in an Iranian museum. Members of the gang dug them up illegally near Bakhtaran, 430 kilometres south west of Tehran, it said. The gang was arrested before the artefacts could be smuggled aboard.

Jagger does not want to end up like Presley

LONDON (R) — Rolling Stones rock star Mick Jagger who is inching towards middle age has said he will not give up his career until he is over the hill but doesn't want to end up like Elvis Presley. "Some people like to make out that I'm over the hill and getting fat and lazy — but I think I'm in pretty good shape," the 44-year-old pop hero told Woman's Own magazine. He added: "It'd be different if I couldn't stay in shape. Then I wouldn't want to do it anymore. I mean, I don't want to end up like Elvis Presley." Presley, hailed during his lifetime as the king of rock-and-roll, was a bloated and drugged Las Vegas performer at the time of his death in 1977. The thick-lipped Jagger, who once symbolised the rebellious spirit of the 1960s, described himself as a family man whose priority was his four children. "I love doing things like reading them good night stories," he said. He added that he was worried his two teenage daughters might get involved with drugs, alcohol and boys. But Jagger was still in no hurry to marry Jerry Hall, the U.S. model he has lived with for more than 10 years. He has just written a film script with pop star David Bowie and the two men are looking of a director and hope to start filming soon.

Elvis didn't want career after 40

RADNOR, Pennsylvania (AP) — Elvis Presley did not want to go on stage with a guitar past the age of 40 and probably would not have joined in the current revival of music from the 1950s, according to his former wife, Priscilla. "I think it was fate that his life ended when it did," Ms. Presley wrote in an article for TV Guide magazine's Jan. 30 issue. "I don't think he really wanted to live beyond 40." "Elvis And Me," a two-part TV movie based on Ms. Presley's book, will be shown on Feb. 7-8 on the U.S. ABC Television Network. She said that watching some of the scenes from the movie "brought back so many sweet and sometimes painful memories." One scene that seemed to come alive, she wrote, was set in an airport in West Germany in 1960, when Elvis was leaving to complete his U.S. Army service. "I felt I was reliving my life, feeling all the emotions of that 14-year-old girl. At the time, I didn't know if I would ever see him again." Later, when she lived with Elvis at his Memphis home and when they were married, they had a few wonderful years, Ms. Presley wrote. Most difficult for her and their friends was witnessing Presley's personality and mood swings because of his dependency on prescribed drugs.

Homosexual judge resigns

LONDON (R) — Britain's judiciary accepted the resignation of a homosexual judge after a mass-circulation newspaper printed explicit letters he wrote to a male lover which it obtained from an attempted blackmail. Crown court recorder Martin Bowley, 51, offered to quit last week after failing in a legal action to stop the tabloid daily Sun from publishing the material. A statement from the office of the Lord Chancellor, who heads the judicial system, said Bowley was told Monday that his resignation had been accepted. The publication of revelations about Bowley's sex life, which did not infringe any British law, angered fellow judges and prompted renewed calls for legislation to protect the privacy of the individual. Other newspapers were sharply critical of the Sun, which was accused by the liberal Guardian of contemptible and hypocritical behaviour. The Sun's front page story headlined "spanking judge quits" appeared last Wednesday and contained extracts of letters Bowley sent to a man in his 20s who was described as his "sex slave."

Praying dolls draw mixed reaction

BOSTON (AP) — A new line of dolls that kneel and clasp their hands in a gesture of prayer has drawn mixed reactions from some groups that worry the saucer-eyed figures could inadvertently trivialise religion. Kenner Parker Toys Inc. says it is marketing the dolls under the name special blessings to capitalise on a growing interest in traditional values in the United States. The dolls will be available on store shelves next month for about \$20. Store orders were brisk for the dolls, named Abigail, Angela, Christina, and Matthew Blessing, said a company spokesman, Dick Ostrander. Officials of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and the National Council of Churches declined to comment on the praying dolls. And spokesmen for some other religious groups said they saw no harm in such dolls, and others praised the idea. But several expressed worries.

Actress fine after minor surgery

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Comedian-actress Lucille Ball was home and feeling fine after undergoing minor thyroid surgery last week, her secretary has said. Miss Ball, 76, the red-headed star of slapstick television comedy in the 1950s and 1960s, went home Friday after three days in Cedars-Sinai Medical Centre, said Wanda Clark, her secretary at Lucille Ball Productions. "She was in the hospital for some minor surgery and she's just fine," Ms. Clark said. "She's going about her normal business. There's nothing to even recuperate from." Cedars-Sinai spokesman Ron Wise said the actress had been in the hospital for routine tests and refused to divulge further information. In a succession of television series beginning with I Love Lucy, in 1951, and continuing with the Lucy Show and Here's Lucy, Miss Ball and her husband, the late Desi Arnaz, set the tone for a generation of TV situation comedies. She returned to television in 1985, starring as a bag lady in the Stone Pillow and in a short-lived series called Life With Lucy in 1986.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
1987 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

DOING IT IN REVERSE

Neither vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ J 10 8 7
♥ A K J 8
♦ 8 5
♣ Q J 2

WEST EAST
♠ 4 3 ♠ A 5 2
♥ 10 9 7 2 ♥ Q 4 3
♦ K 4 ♦ 9 8 3 2
♣ 9 6 4 3 ♣ 7 5

SOUTH
♠ K Q 9 6
♥ 6
♦ A Q J 10
♣ A K 10 8

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ten of ♠

As declarer, your natural tendency is to consider your hand as the master. However, you can often score an additional trick if you plan to make the dummy high and use the trumps in your hand for ruffing. This method of play is known in the trade as a "dummy reversal." The key ingredient is that there must be high trumps on the table.

Note that, despite the fact he had

19 high-card points, South did not feel constrained to jump shift at his second turn. First, there was the possibility the hand was a misfit. Secondly, he stood to learn more from a voluntary rebid by his partner than from a forced response. When North showed the equivalent of an opening bid with his jump to game, South wasted no time in heading for slam.

After a heart lead, declarer could count 10 fast tricks, and it seemed he would have to rely on the diamond finesse for his contract. That is a mirage. A simpler way to play the hand was to treat dummy as the master and to ruff two hearts in the closed hand.

Declarer won the ace of hearts, cashed the king, discarded a diamond, and ruffed a heart with the trump queen. A trump to the seven was taken by the a.c. and East did the best he could by returning a trump. That ran to the ten on the table, and the last heart was ruffed with the king. Declarer crossed to the board with the queen of clubs and drew the last trump. His fourth club served as a parking place for one of dummy's diamonds, and the slam was home. In all declarer scored three trumps in dummy and two ruffs in hand, two hearts, one diamond and four clubs.

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